

INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 29,847

PARIS, MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1979

Established 1887

## Teng Welcomed On U.S. Arrival; Talks Open Today

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (WP) — Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiang-ping arrived here today on a "historic" visit that follows nearly two decades of U.S.-Chinese estrangement and opens a new era in the foreign affairs of the nation.

Mr. Teng, whose Boeing 707 carrying him from Peking landed at Andrews Air Force Base at 3:30 p.m. behind schedule apparently because of fog in Shanghai, was met by Vice President Mondale and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

The U.S. and Chinese flags flew a chill wind as about 300 persons, mostly Chinese, joined in the port greeting. Some held a 28-foot banner, read with gold Chinese lettering, "Warmly Welcoming Deputy Premier Teng Hsiang-ping to the United States."

The official White House welcome for the politically powerful visitor will be held tomorrow morning in advance of talks that President Carter hopes will bring a "historic change" in relations between Washington and Peking.

The trip of Mr. Teng, who personally has sparked Peking's shift away from the West, is not without controversy. Protesters of the visit expected to demonstrate outside Blair House, the official guest

house where Mr. Teng will stay, across from the White House.

Police and security details have been reinforced for the visit, which will last nine days and take the 74-year-old Mr. Teng across the country.

On the eve of the deputy premier's arrival, President Carter called for "maximum Chinese influence" on North Korea, and promised maximum U.S. influence on South Korea to reduce tensions in that bitterly divided peninsula.

The president's remarks to a group of editors Friday were released by the White House yesterday as officials made final preparations for Mr. Teng's visit.

Fast-moving events in Korea and Indochina will be among the major topics of the Carter-Teng talks tomorrow and Tuesday.

The visit, which follows years of conflict and estrangement, including bloody battles between Chinese and U.S. troops in the Korean War and conflict by proxy in the Vietnam war, marks the first time a senior Chinese official has come to the United States. Washington officials regard the event with enthusiasm and optimism.

The discussions with Mr. Teng, who is considered by administration

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Nelson Rockefeller Dies of Heart Attack

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (NYT) — Vice President Nelson Rockefeller, 70, died Friday night of a heart attack at his office in Rockefeller Center in midtown Manhattan.

The former four-term governor of New York was stricken at 10:15 a.m. while sitting at his desk. He had been working late on a book about modern art, one of his favorite subjects since leaving public life in 1965. He was pronounced dead at St. Hill Hospital shortly after midnight.

The nation mourns one of its distinguished public men, a statesman, a philanthropist, a businessman, a diplomat, a man in the White House. "Nelson Rockefeller was born to privilege and accepted his privilege as an obligation to serve his state and nation. He sought the highest service, but willingly and ably performed whatever tasks were asked of him by his country."

Former President Gerald Ford, who served with Rockefeller in the White House, said in a private visit, said: "I have known him for many years, both personally and politically. Nelson Rockefeller served as his vice president."

Richard Nixon said from his home in San Clemente, Calif.: "Nelson Rockefeller inherited great wealth. But to his eternal credit, instead of living it up on the side, he plunged into the political arena, where he enjoyed great victories and suffered disappointing defeats."

self extensively with politics. On the contrary, in what many observers interpreted as a falling-out with the Republican Party, he sharply diminished his contributions to fund-raising efforts for GOP causes and candidates. He also stopped attending political dinners and managed often to be out of the country when important political meetings were being held.

**Carter Assignment**  
He did, however, take on a few peripherally political assignments, lobbying privately for President Carter's Panama Canal treaties, urging the U.S. Senate to support a \$100-billion government corporation

to finance high-risk energy ventures and attempting to attract Middle East oil money to venture capital investments in the West.

Last March, Mr. Rockefeller signed a contract with Alfred Knopf, the publishers, to produce five books about his extensive art collections, and had spent much of his time since at work on the project. The first volume, "Masterpieces of Primitive Art," was published last month.

Those whom he failed to enchant maintained that the public Rockefeller, with the hearty, good-natured ease he projected, was only a facade carefully constructed to



Deputy Premier Teng Hsiang-ping of China applauds from the doorway of his plane on his arrival yesterday at Andrews Air Force Base, Md., beginning his official visit to the United States.

## Analysts Report Major Victories

### Cambodia Loyalists Said to Gain

BANGKOK, Jan. 28 (AP) — Loyalist Cambodian troops using guerrilla tactics have attained major victories against a Vietnamese invasion force that has been slowed by supply and transport problems, Thai and Western analysts said today.

The guerrillas have retaken all or

part of a seaport and most of a key province, and apparently have seized a naval base, the sources said. An unconfirmed loyalist broadcast reported that the guerrillas also control the ancient temple at Angkor Wat, a symbol of Cambodian nationalism.

"The Vietnamese certainly have

the upper hand, but there is no question that they are in trouble," said one European analyst.

The sources said that the invasion force, believed to number about 100,000 men, seems to have lost its offensive advantage, which took it 300 miles into Cambodia within a few weeks. The Vietnamese are having trouble moving their modern weapons along highways on which bridges have been destroyed and where ambushes can be easily staged, they said.

**Bridges Destroyed**

The guerrillas, loyal to the government of ousted Premier Pol Pot, blew up bridges on major routes out of the capital of Phnom Penh as they retreated to the countryside, the sources said.

They said that the Cambodians had seized most of Takeo Province, between Phnom Penh and the southern Mekong Delta region in Vietnam, and that the Vietnamese were having trouble moving their 4th Division up for a counterattack.

Loyalist forces recently regained all or part of the Gulf of Thailand port of Kampot, and there has been heavy fighting around the more important seaport of Kompong Som, the sources said. They said that the Ram naval base, south of Kompong Som, appeared to be under guerrilla control.

The fighting is intense in these areas, the analysts said, but it has been reduced to skirmishes and quick guerrilla strikes in others.

Some recent claims on loyalist radio were believed to have been exaggerated. The radio, broadcasting out of China, claimed today that troops loyal to the Pol Pot regime had surrounded six major provincial capitals, killing Vietnamese defenders who tried to flee, and had recaptured some of the temples of Angkor, including Angkor Wat, and the old city of Angkor Thom. These reports could not be confirmed.

The radio, the Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (Cambodia), reported fighting at Kompong Speu (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Nelson A. Rockefeller

## Unrest Continues Among Low-Paid Workers

### British Truckers Strike Said Collapsing

LONDON, Jan. 28 (Reuters) — The strike by 100,000 British truck drivers is crumbling, spokesmen for both the transport union and employers said today.

According to industry sources, the damaging three-week strike, which has cut industrial production and exports, could end this week. "The strike is collapsing," said John O'Connor, a spokesman of the 15,000-firm Road Haulage Association. Drivers want to go back to work and are accepting the 15-percent pay rise on offers, he claimed.

But Ron Todd, national organizer of the Transport and General Workers Union, said that the strike was crumbling because individual road haulage firms were agreeing to meet the union's 22-percent pay demand.

**Blockade Blamed**  
The truck drivers strike has cut British exports by more than one-third and the situation is rapidly getting worse, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce said today. The association, which has 50,000 member firms, based its

calculation on a sample study of the number of export documents issued.

It said that the drop in exports was mainly due to the blockade of ports by strike pickets. Tom Boardman, the association's president, said in a letter to Prime Minister James Callaghan: "I am sure I do not have to spell out the damage that failure to deliver export orders will do."

Meanwhile, five ports opposite France, the Netherlands and Belgium are to reopen tomorrow following (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Tehran a 'Flaming Battlefront'

## 27 Die as Iran Riots Reach a New Pitch

TEHRAN, Jan. 28 (AP) — Troops firing machine guns and anti-government rioters armed with firebombs turned central Tehran into a bloody, flaming battlefront yesterday, with at least 27 persons reported killed in the city's worst violence since last Sept. 8 when 121 persons were killed. The street warfare exploded as Iran's political crisis reached a new and dangerous impasse.

One of those reported dead was a soldier believed to have shot himself after assassinating his commanding colonel. More than 300 were wounded. Major rioting also broke out in the northern city of Rasht.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, spiritual leader of the anti-shah movement, rejected a proposal by Premier Shapur Bakhtiar for a meeting at the ayatollah's exile headquarters in France.

But official French sources said that Mr. Bakhtiar would travel to Paris anyway tomorrow morning despite the ayatollah's demand that the premier resign to prove he is "on the side of the angels" and not of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

The tension and violence here had been mounting for days as the Bakhtiar government continued to block the exiled leader's plans to return to Iran and transform the country into an Islamic republic.

Thousands of pro-Khomeini protesters flooded the streets of the capital today chanting "Death to Bakhtiar!" and one large group tried to storm a police headquarters.

## Iran Reportedly Drops Order for French Reactors

PARIS, Jan. 28 (IHT) — Iran intends to cancel a \$2.5-billion order from France for two nuclear power plants, according to French news reports quoting Iranian Premier Shapur Bakhtiar in Tehran.

Mr. Bakhtiar reportedly said that Iran would proceed with two other nuclear projects contracted from a West German company because work was too advanced on them to cancel now, but business sources indicated that Iran was likely to cancel the West German order, too.

Iran, which has oil and gas to last nearly a century, cannot afford to invest in nuclear power, Mr. Bakhtiar reportedly said. The four atomic plants were the first of a series envisaged by the shah, who wanted to save oil as feedstock for industry in Iran.

The French order covered two 900-megawatt reactors to be exported by Framatome, the French nuclear manufacturer linked to Westinghouse Electric, the U.S. company. Loss of the order, which was covered by governmental export insurance, could enable Framatome to divert some components to reactors under construction for China and meet Chinese hopes of early delivery.

scrambling rioters reached for cover as bullets slammed into walls above their heads. Some were hit by ricochets. Ambulances raced back and forth through the area.

Snipers opened up with pistols from rooftops. Their identities were unclear but at one point they were firing at demonstrators.

Another AP correspondent, Robert Reid, reported seeing five demonstrators hit by bullets in the Esfand area. Each time one was shot, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini holds a news conference in the courtyard of his villa near Paris before midday prayers yesterday.

## PLO Claims Responsibility

### Bomb Kills 2, Injures 34 In a Resort Near Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV, Jan. 28 (AP) — A bomb exploded on a crowded street in the Mediterranean resort city of Netanya today, killing two persons and injuring 34, police said.

A spokesman said that the bomb apparently was planted in a garbage can by Palestinian guerrillas in Netanya, 20 miles north of Tel Aviv.

(United Press International reported from Beirut today that the Palestine Liberation Organization claimed responsibility for planting the bomb in Netanya. A PLO spokesman said, "As long as Israel continues to occupy a foreign country, it will have to expect resistance from oppressed people.")

Meanwhile, U.S. envoy Alfred Atherton Jr. left for the United

States today after failing to break the deadlock between Israel and Egypt during a 12-day mediation mission.

Israel blamed Egypt for the failure and accused Cairo of rejecting U.S. proposals to revive treaty negotiations that stalled in November. "The government of Israel regrets this negative attitude of Egypt," Prime Minister Menachem Begin said today after a Cabinet meeting in Jerusalem.

Mr. Begin said that the U.S. mediation effort was not deadlocked and that Israel was ready to reopen talks "on the still unresolved issues" involving the peace treaty.

"The Egyptian government has rejected the proposals submitted to it by Ambassador Atherton following the talks he held with the Israeli representatives and with their approval," Mr. Begin said.

Lull Predicted

Officials here predicted that there would be a lull in the U.S. effort while Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiang-ping is in the United States and while Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan visits France. Mr. Dayan left earlier in the day for France.

The Israelis say that it is up to Washington to make the next step and there was speculation here that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance might try to organize a meeting between the Israeli and Egyptian foreign ministers.

Mr. Begin noted that Egypt and Israel want to resume their peace talks and said, "It is possible the level [of negotiations] will change," but it is too early to say if new talks would be held at the level of foreign ministers.

Although Mr. Atherton's mission failed to restart direct negotiations, it did leave the Israelis clearly pleased over what they saw as a more balanced U.S. position. Last month, Mr. Begin accused Washington of adopting a one-sided attitude in favor of Egypt. Egypt reportedly made a similar complaint during Mr. Atherton's visit. Mr. Atherton returned to Israel yesterday after three days in Cairo.

Egypt's parliament today invited President Carter to "come to Egypt and address this assembly," the Middle East News Agency reported. Mr. Carter has a long-standing invitation from President Anwar Sadat to visit Egypt. A White House spokesman said that no such trip is contemplated.

## Francois-Poncet — Giscard's Man at Quai d'Orsay

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Jan. 28 (IHT) — France's top diplomat, Jean Francois-Poncet, has been a man on the spot practically since his first day on the job as head of the Foreign Ministry last November, a week before his 50th birthday.

His European schedule is so tight that Christmas Day apparently was the only opening he could find to visit the Middle East. Only weeks before a French presidential visit to Moscow, Soviet media have launched personal attacks on him. France has been sucked into the Iranian crisis. Above all else, Mr. Francois-Poncet is the main trouble-shooter for President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's European initiatives.

**Gordian Knot**

The French-sponsored European Monetary System is stalled again, this time over French insistence that the European Economic Community end a system of farm-price subsidies that has favored West German farmers over French farmers, often by as much as 25 percent. French officials contend that this situation violates "an unwritten Common Market law that West Germany gets industrial markets while France gains outlets for its farmers."

It is a political hot potato because France, West Germany and Britain all have influential farm lobbies. Mr. Francois-Poncet has been assigned to cut this Gordian knot and score gains for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's European policies in time for France's polling for the European Parliament in June.

Presidential pressures are hardly new to Mr. Francois-Poncet, who is a very political foreign minister compared with his immediate predecessors, both career diplomats. When Mr. Giscard d'Estaing finally felt ready to put his own man at the Quai d'Orsay, Mr. Francois-Poncet, had been working for two years directly for the president as secretary-general of the Elysee Palace presidential office.

If French diplomats hoped to see more of the action under Mr. Francois-Poncet, they seem doomed to disappointment. Mr. Francois-Poncet's expressed view is that key foreign policy decisions should remain in the hands of the tightly knit, loyal presidential team which he helped to form, then left behind at the Elysee Palace.



Jean Francois-Poncet

approachment as the "locomotive" of Europe, and pragmatic cooperation with the United States, even on sensitive subjects like nuclear matters and Western intervention in Africa.

In an oblique homage to his influential role, the current issue of the Soviet magazine New Times carries an unprecedentedly personal attack on the French for-

ign minister, describing him as a man linked by marriage to big steel interests and bound by economic interests to West Germany, and accusing French policy of working for supranational European integration and covert French re-entry into NATO.

Mr. Francois-Poncet, apparently untroubled by what his aides describe as a crude smear and

unrecognizable portrait, is maintaining his plans to travel to Moscow to prepare the French presidential visit in March. But some analysts here believe that the article is a signal of growing Soviet disenchantment with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and diminishing mutual interest in a special relationship between France and the Soviet Union.

In contrast, the quietly good relations between France and the United States owe something to discreet early contacts between Mr. Francois-Poncet and Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, who was the U.S. counterpart of Mr. Francois-Poncet until the latter became foreign minister.

The two men get on well, apparently, sharing similar hard-nosed views of the world's power balance and similar pragmatic operational concepts: "Horse-trading" is a political technique that Mr. Francois-Poncet says he mastered during his U.S. studies at Wesleyan University and Harvard.

Underlining the two men's rapport, Mr. Brzezinski keeps in his office a photograph of their fathers taken in Germany at a Goethe centennial ceremony in the 1930s, when the elder Brzezinski was a Polish diplomat in France and Andre Francois-Poncet was the French ambassador



# 'Grandpa' Teng, Earthy and Practical, Turns China Toward the West

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 — When Carter administration officials planned the visit of Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, which began today, they considered his request to see computer, aircraft and other industries as well as the need to provide him with spillovers.

Those arrangements are a cameo portrait of Mr. Teng. He betrays his peasant antecedents by using earthy language and exhortations regularly. Yet he also worships modern technology and, despite his Communist background, he is reaching out to the capitalist world for help to propel China into an era of realistic economic development.

That aim — along with the impulse to offset the Soviet threat to China — prompted Mr. Teng's decision to make the necessary concessions to establish formal U.S.-Chinese ties on Jan. 1.

Consistent with this opening to the West, China is going through a mind-boggling transformation. The Chinese are now disco dancing and embracing foreigners. Scrapping their traditional sense of superiority, they are plunging into debt to acquire some \$350 billion worth of U.S., Japanese and West European industrial equipment by 1985. "Just as it's pointless for an ugly woman to pretend that she's beautiful," Mr. Teng says, "so we must face the fact that we are backward."

## China on Credit

Thus, tourists will soon be able to fly to China on Pan American, stay at an Inter-Continental hotel, eat at a snack bar supervised by McDonald's, wash down the meal with Coca-Cola — and pay for it with a Diners Club card.

Observing Mr. Teng, it is hard to imagine that he is almost single-handedly responsible for this phenomenal change. In his mid-70s and barely five feet tall, he resembles a wizened old grandfather rather than the leader of the most populous nation on earth. The Chinese refer to him familiarly as "Teng Yeh-yeh," or "Grandpa Teng."

But he is a tough political operator who may be the only person in Communist history to have recovered from two purges — and come out stronger than he was before.

Mr. Teng's authority stems not only from his intelligence and administrative talent, but also from more than half a century of experience in the Communist movement, during which he forged links with influential party and military comrades. During a recent party conclave, for instance, he managed to elevate several close associates to pivotal Politburo positions.

So, although he is nominally second in command to Hua Kuo-feng, the Communist Party chairman, Mr. Teng is the most powerful individual in a ruling hierarchy so arcane and devious that climbing to the top is in itself testimony to extraordinary skill and tenacity.

## Popular Figure

He lacks Mao Tse-tung's charisma or Chou En-lai's charm, but he exudes a kind of "chutzu" that has made him popular with a people who, wearied by ideological campaigns and slogans, have been longing for a measure of irreverent common sense.

For example, when Mao directed China's educational system to be tailored to fit his doctrines, Mr. Teng responded: "I'd rather have a good scientist without socialist consciousness than a Communist who can't wipe his backside."

Such implications provoked the wrath of Mao's disciples, especially during the Cultural Revolution, when the Red Guards and other militants demanded that Mr. Teng be "fried in boiling oil" as a "counter-revolutionary freak and monster."

But Chou En-lai, who appreciated Mr. Teng's abilities, did his best to protect him and, perhaps because of old associations, even Mao stepped into shield him against physical mistreatment. Mr. Teng's arrogance and aloofness annoyed Mao, however. Mr. Teng has also endured because, like so many Chinese with a history of disasters, he knows that flexibility is the key to survival. During the Cultural Revolution, he submitted to a humiliating self-criticism — and lived to fight another day.

## Dexterity in Negotiating

He displayed similar dexterity in the negotiations with the United States to establish normal diplomatic relations.

At one stage, when the negotiations seemed to be flagging, he sent an encouraging signal to Washington by telling a Japanese visitor to Peking that the deal could be consummated in "two seconds" if both sides dropped the legal trivia and focused on its broader political context.

Mr. Teng must realize, however, that his ambitious dreams for China are an enormous gamble that could end in disaster.

For one thing, it is unclear at the moment how the Chinese expect to meet the costs of their tremendous purchases from Japan and the West, since they have little to sell abroad.

One approach to China's financial problems is to borrow — and though they hate to admit it, the Chinese are already going into hock in various ways. For instance, they have arranged "deferred payment" timetables with Western firms. The Bank of China, a government institution, is also accepting deposits to finance contracts.

Over the long term, however, they hope that their oil, natural gas, minerals and other resources will bring in the money to pay off these debts — and their plans call for Western specialists to assist them in tapping this potential wealth.

## Personal Friction

Meanwhile, it is still doubtful whether Mr. Teng, despite his preeminence, can pursue his policy of increasing dependence on the West without arousing the hostility of Chinese rivals who owe their positions to Mao and continue to cling to his conviction that China must retain its revolutionary purity.

Hua Kuo-feng, for instance, would probably have spent his life as a provincial bureaucrat had not Mao promoted him to national stature, and judging from his public pronouncements, his support for Mr. Teng's liberalizing drive has been hardly enthusiastic. In addition, personal friction exacerbates their differences.

As one of Mao's loyalists, Mr. Hua supported the Cultural Revolution, during which Red Guards not only harassed Mr. Teng but also shamed his brother into committing suicide and crippled Mr. Teng's daughter while trying to force her to denounce her father. In

1976, Mr. Hua also orchestrated the chorus of critics who branded him a "right deviationist."

Mr. Teng is 17 years older than Mr. Hua, so he is eager to look China into programs that will continue after he dies. His whole career has been a series of risks.

## Native of Szechwan

Mr. Teng's irrepressible spirit may stem from his origins in the south-western province of Szechwan, whose natives are known for their stubborn independence as well as for a sense of humor as piquant as the region's celebrated cuisine.

Like most Communist Chinese veterans, Mr. Teng came from a well-to-do family. He attended high school, a rarity in China at the time. At the age of 16, along with some 2,000 other Chinese students, he went to Paris, where he worked occasionally in a factory, making galoshes, and lived in grinding poverty.

The six-year Paris sojourn exposed Mr. Teng to a modern society and introduced him to radical European ideas. Paris also was site of his contact with other politically active young Chinese, among them Chou En-lai.

Mr. Teng and Chou joined the Chinese Socialist Youth League and later created a Paris branch of the Chinese Communist Party. Mr. Teng cranked out the movement's flimsy publication, an assignment that earned him the nickname of "doctor of mimeography."

Back in China in the mid-1920s, he briefly served Feng Yu-hsiang, the Christian warlord who baptized his troops with a water hose. He later joined Mao in Kiangsi province and made the legendary Long March to the Communist redoubt in Yenan — a harrowing ordeal that has given its survivors the status of founding fathers.

## Political Commissar

Mr. Teng functioned as an army political commissar during the war against the Japanese and the Nationalists, ending up after the Communist victory as boss of his native southwest China. In the mid-1950s, he entered the national limelight as secretary-general of the Communist Party.

Until then, Mr. Teng had been faithful to Mao. But at a party congress in 1956, he delivered a veiled attack against the chairman, stressing that leaders should stand "not above the party but within it."

Three years later, he and his party associates again defied Mao in the wake of the Great Leap Forward. That experiment, contrived to modernize China overnight, failed miserably. Moving quickly to spur production, Mr. Teng urged peasants to raise their own livestock, grow food in private gardens and sell their surplus at free markets — all in violation of Mao's collectivized tenets.

As China gradually recovered, Mr. Teng redefined the party's objectives. In the future, he promised, every family would have a bicycle, a sewing machine and a television set, and women could wear lipstick and high-heeled shoes. Ideological study would also be curbed, he added, since "you can't talk politics every day."

Mr. Teng and his party comrades refrained from denouncing

Mao directly, however, instead paying him lavish homage as they circumvented his principles.

Isolated by the end of 1965, Mao struck back with the Cultural Revolution, unleashing millions of Red Guards and other activists to destroy his party foes. The campaign against Mr. Teng ranged from allegations of ideological apostasy to charges that he squandered public funds on gourmet dinners.

Driven through the streets of Peking with a dunce cap, Mr. Teng was later degraded to serving meals in a provincial mess hall. Then, at a Peking banquet in 1973 for exiled Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia, he suddenly reappeared, being led into the hall by Mao's niece.

Mr. Teng's comeback had been engineered by Chou En-lai, who needed his administrative skills to put China together again after the Cultural Revolution. Then dying of cancer, Chou also wanted Mr. Teng to fill his shoes. From all accounts, Mao acquiesced unenthusiastically.

As he regained his self-confidence, Mr. Teng revived his pragmatic line — and again the Maoists blasted him. At one meeting, warned by his adversaries that he was headed for trouble, Mr. Teng shouted back: "I'm not afraid of being overthrown a second time."

## Second Downfall

The second time came in April, 1976, three months after Chou's death. A Peking ceremony to commemorate Chou turned into a riot on behalf of Mr. Teng, and he was blamed for instigating the fracas. Mao urged the Politburo to dismiss Mr. Teng from all his posts, but the vote was so close that Mr. Teng was allowed to keep his party membership "to see how he will behave in the future." A few weeks later, Mao appointed Hua Kuo-feng as his successor.

Mr. Teng retired to south China and events unfolded with the complexity and melodrama of a Peking opera. In July, a devastating earthquake sparked the superstitious rumor that Mao had lost the "mandate of heaven" that entitles Chinese emperors to rule. He died two months later, and the Politburo met to designate his heir. Mr. Hua seemed to be a sure appointment, but he was challenged by Mao's wife, Chiang Ching, who was supported by three other Politburo members.

Whatever happened, the so-called Gang of Four was arrested. As evidence of his legitimacy, Mr. Hua then produced a secret note to himself from Mao that cryptically read: "With you in charge, I'm at ease."

But Mr. Teng's friends objected and, after much haggling, the Politburo finally reached a compromise in July, 1977. Mr. Hua's promotion would be ratified in exchange for Mr. Teng's rehabilitation.

Since then, Mr. Teng has gradually reinforced his power, and in many ways his U.S. visit will bolster his prestige. President Carter plans to entertain him at two parties, and he will hobnob with Americans in factories, farms and executive suites across the country. He is bringing his own spittoons.

© Los Angeles Times

## A Measure of Rehabilitation Seen

### Chinese Agency Reports Death of Liu Shao-chi, 80

TOKYO, Jan. 28 (AP) — Liu Shao-chi, former president of China who was purged as a capitalist advocate for some of the policies China now is embracing, is dead, the Chinese news agency said today.

The agency did not say when or how Mr. Liu died. He would have been 81 this year.

There have been previous reports that he was dead, but there was no independent way to confirm them.

His widow's appearance in Peking today at a lunar new year's celebration attended by Commu-

nist Party chairman Hua Kuo-feng and other top party and state leaders indicated a measure of rehabilitation for the former president's reputation.

In January, 1967, radical Red Guards had forced both Mr. Liu and his wife to recite quotations from the works of Mao Tse-tung after Mr. Liu had been branded the No. 1 party person in authority taking the capitalist road.

He was expelled from all party and government posts in 1968. Second only to Mr. Liu in humiliation suffered in the Red Guard rampages of the 1966-69 cultural revolution was Teng Hsiao-ping, who made a comeback under Premier Chou En-lai in 1973, was purged again after Chou's death in January, 1976, and now is back again as China's senior vice premier.

A native of Hunan province, as was Mao, Mr. Liu joined the Chinese Communist Party in Moscow in 1921, returned to underground work and labor agitation in China, and worked with Chou in Shanghai in 1931. He was an army political commissar, acting Communist Party chairman, union leader and, with the Communist takeover in 1949, a national vice chairman, roughly equivalent to vice president.

He served as the chairman of the government — equivalent to president — from 1959 to 1968. After his dismissal, Mao eventually had that job abolished completely to avoid leaving a power base for another challenger to his leadership.

Peking Radio, monitored in Tokyo, quoted Mr. Liu's widow as saying that this was the first time in 11 years she had enjoyed the lunar new year together with the people and she was very happy.

### Mexican Oil Could Slash U.S. Prices, Study Says

By Robert A. Rosenblatt

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 — Large oil imports from Mexico could drive down the price of petroleum in the United States by providing tougher competition for Alaskan oil, Library of Congress researchers said yesterday.

Mexico already has discounted its export price slightly to capture a bigger share of the U.S. market, according to the study prepared by the Library's Congressional Research Division.

Mexican oil, "so close to our market, so much more secure and somewhat less expensive for American consumers" should be welcomed into the American market," said Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., who requested the study along with Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho.

They urged the Carter administration to overcome obstacles to the purchase of natural gas from Mexico. "A proposed gas deal was rejected last year by the Department of Energy, which claimed that the price asked by Mexico was too high."

Mexico's proven oil reserves, larger than those of the United States, are combined underground with large deposits of natural gas. Failure to find export markets for the valuable gas might cause the Mexican government to restrict oil production.

Mexican crude oil output, now 1.4 million barrels daily, could



Pope John Paul rides through Mexico City yesterday on his way to the Basilica of Guadalupe.

## In Speech to Latin American Bishops

### Pope Urges Spiritual Cure for Social Ills

PUEBLA, Mexico, Jan. 28 (AP) — Pope John Paul II, cheered by millions as his car inched its way to Puebla, told Latin American bishops in a major address today that social justice must be sought spiritually and not politically.

The pope encountered opposition as a group of rebel priests, demanding that the Roman Catholic Church take a more active role against oppression, organized a "dissident" conference. They said it would discuss human rights and social reforms, which they claimed would be ignored by the bishops' meeting. The third Latin American bishops' conference is expected to determine the church's future role

in the turbulent social and political life of Latin America.

The pontiff cautioned the bishops against depicting Christ as a political figure involved in class struggle. "The idea of Christ as a political figure does not tally with the Church's catechesis," he said.

The pope, 58, spoke out against violence to achieve social change, but said that church leaders should continue to fight for more equal

distribution of wealth and for human rights.

Police in helicopters flying over the pope's motorcade as it drove to Puebla, 75 miles southeast of Mexico City, said that 10 million people gathered along the route. Church bells pealed a deafening cadence as the motorcade reached the entrance of this city of 1 million, a bastion of Catholicism in an officially anticlerical nation.

## Bonfires and Banners

Bonfires dotted the edges of the highway, where thousands had camped overnight for vantage points. In Puebla, young people trotted through the city with torches, shouting "Viva el Papa!" Some had slept in the streets with the motorcade. Banners hung throughout the city. "Down with the Fascists, a Leftist Church Is Our Only Salvation," read one. Others said, "Blessed Virgin Mary" and "Long Live the Holy Church."

Pope John Paul told the 250 bishops that the church should serve as "the voice of human conscience." It is "not through violence, the interplay of power and political systems, but through the truth concerning man that he journeys toward a better future," he said.

The pope expressed the church's opposition to "campaigns in favor of divorce, of the use of contraceptive practices and of abortion, which destroys society." He also said that the bishops should encourage men to become priests to meet a growing drain of clergy leaving the church, and urged pastors to be closer to the young people in Latin America, where a majority of the population is under 30.

In an address Saturday, Jean Paul had warned the Catholic clergy against becoming too involved in temporal affairs, urging them to be "spiritual guides" rather than "social leaders." The pope said it was up to laymen to improve temporal matters, using a Christian approach.

One of the rebels, the Rev. Heriberto Perez Garcia, a priest here, told reporters, "We are not in agreement with the Puebla conference. We believe we shouldn't be satisfied with just prayer. We also believe we have the right to express our opinions." The dissidents' meetings are scheduled here nightly through Feb. 11. The bishops' conference will last 17 days.

## Gains Cited In Cambodia

(Continued from Page 1)

on Highway 4 at Phnom Penh's western approaches.

The radio of the National United Front for National Salvation, the rebel Cambodian group, insisted that life in Cambodia is gradually returning to normal after a four-year reign of terror by Pol Pot's radical government, allegedly responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians.

The new government's Voice of the Kampuchean People radio said that representatives from the country's 19 provinces met in Phnom Penh during the weekend. There were no details.

Despite overwhelming evidence to the contrary, Vietnam refuses to acknowledge that its army invaded Cambodia, instead crediting the victories to troops of the rebel front.

Vietnam celebrated the Cambodian triumph this weekend as part of its lunar new year (Tet) festivities. A special Tet poem described the three nations of Indochina — Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos — as a "three-man team." An Indonesian federation under Vietnam's guidance was a dream of the late Ho Chi Minh.

Pravda asserted today that a series of Chinese-provoked shooting incidents on China's border with Vietnam "evokes serious concern and indignation."

Tension along the Vietnam-China border has increased in recent weeks as Vietnam, with Soviet support, pressed its war against the Pol Pot government, which is allied with China. The Vietnamese-Cambodian struggle reflects the animosity between Moscow and Peking.

## Professor Reports Opposition Fears

### U.S. Is Seen Supporting Iran Military

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (WP) — Iranian opposition leaders fear that U.S. policy is swinging away from a negotiated political solution in Iran and toward support for strong military measures to restore an American professor in close contact with Iran's opposition said yesterday.

Richard Falk, of Princeton University, returned last week from a wide-ranging interviewing trip that he, former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark and journalist Don Luce made to Iran and France at the suggestion of Iranian opposition figures, who helped finance the trip.

Describing a series of sharply etched impressions formed during lengthy talks with the exiled Moslem leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in France on Monday and with Premier Shapur Bakhtiar, U.S. Ambassador William Sullivan and other key figures in Tehran a few days before, Mr. Falk asserted:

"A serious split persists in the Carter administration on Iran policy. Public and private statements by administration officials approving the Iranian Army's harsh crackdown on demonstrations supporting a return to Iran by Ayatollah Khomeini are stirring fresh concern that 'the U.S. is backing the militarization of the conflict now.'"

• Ambassador Sullivan described the Iranian military to the three visitors as "a wounded animal, nervous, unpredictable" and probably unable now to take control of the "genuine national revolution" that has driven Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi from the country. The ambassador believes that the shah will never return.

• Premier Bakhtiar seems to have to refer even minor decisions to some other power, probably the army. The premier is "intelligent, isolated and totally dependent on the U.S."

• Mr. Bakhtiar sees Ayatollah Khomeini as surrounded by covert Communist aides who would turn the country over to Soviet domination if they came to power.

• Ayatollah Khomeini is eager to meet "sympathetic Americans" and to tell them that despite his suspicions of the U.S. military and espionage presence in Iran, "it is not too late to develop a friendly relationship." The ayatollah cannot appear to compromise in any way with Mr. Bakhtiar, but he is ready to discuss an orderly transfer of power to a post-shah government.

• The most important economic planners allied with Ayatollah Khomeini would cut Iranian crude

oil production roughly in half, to about 3 million barrels a day, if they were to come to power, so as to conserve future revenue. Such a step would create sharp new pressure on world oil prices.

State Department officials have emphasized that Mr. Clark, who was attorney general in the Johnson administration and an unsuccessful candidate for the U.S. Senate from New York in 1974 and 1976, and his two companions traveled as private citizens, without a mandate from the administration. But Mr. Clark talked to Iranian experts at the State Department before the trip, a State Department official said.

Mr. Falk had testified against Mr. Sullivan's appointment to the Iran post in 1977. Now he said he was surprised that the ambassador

spoke with apparent candor about repeated differences with Washington during an "on the record" session with the three visitors, which Mr. Falk recounted in detail.

Mr. Sullivan reportedly said he decided as early as last September that the shah should leave the country to make way for a successor government, at a time when the White House continued to see no alternative to support for the shah. Mr. Sullivan reportedly does not see Mr. Bakhtiar as the final victor in a power struggle that opposes the military and Ayatollah Khomeini's religious forces.

Mr. Sullivan reportedly feels that a move by the military to take control would be ill-advised now, and recommends that the Carter administration take a low profile at present.

### 27 Die, 300 Hurt in Iran As Riots Reach New Pitch

(Continued from Page 1)

the cry of "Death to Bakhtiar!" rose from his comrades, cowering in corridors.

The alternated between screaming defiance and stunned silence as the carnage continued. Around Tehran University, just a block away, protesters moved three city buses into the streets as barricades and set one afire. Some threw flaming firebombs toward approaching soldiers but they fell short of the mark. Troopers responded with machine-gun fire.

The government news agency said that 27 persons were killed and more than 300 were wounded. Hospital officials said about half the wounded were seriously hurt.

Military authorities reported one soldier killed and five other security-force men wounded. Doctors told reporters that a soldier had killed himself after slaying his commanding officer. This could not be confirmed.

The state radio reported that anti-government rioters in Rasht, on the Caspian Sea, set fire to cars and government buildings. There was no immediate report of casualties.

Meanwhile, parliamentary officials said a gunman shot and wounded one of Mr. Bakhtiar's parliamentary supporters in an ambush today. They said Gholan-Hussein Daneshi, a deputy from the southern oil town of Abadan, was hit once in the shoulder and was not seriously hurt. The gunman escaped.

Premier Bakhtiar said yesterday that he intended to fly to Paris to

meet with the ayatollah and see his advice on Iran's future. At first, Khomeini aides issued conflicting statements about whether the religious leader would receive Mr. Bakhtiar. Then the spiritual leader told reporters today he would not unless the premier resigned.

[In Paris, Reuters quoted the French Foreign Ministry as saying that Premier Bakhtiar is expected to arrive in France at 8.30 a.m. tomorrow. He will be greeted by a senior ministry official at a ceremony at Orly Airport, a spokesman at the ministry said.]

The 78-year-old ayatollah, leader of Iran's 32 million Shiite Moslem majority, reiterated his stand that the Bakhtiar government is "illegal" because it was appointed by the "illegal" shah, who was forced to leave Iran by the mass movement of strikes and demonstrations orchestrated by the ayatollah. The shah and his family for the past week have been secluded in Morocco.

Marital-law authorities said today that Iran's airports, shut down last Thursday to keep the ayatollah out of the country, would remain closed indefinitely.

### U.K. Strike Said Ending

(Continued from Page 1)

ing settlements by firms employing 1,000 drivers. Many of Scotland's 5,000 strikers are ready to restart work, union officials said, because 50 firms had settled.

Garbagemen in parts of London this week start an indefinite strike, adding to disruptions caused by the campaign of 1.5 million of Britain's lowest paid workers for big pay raises. More than 1,300 schools are already closed by caretakers' strikes and school lunchroom servers will be on strike in central London tomorrow.

Roads left unsanded by local council workmen are dangerous in some parts of the country. Many ambulance men are only answering emergency calls, and a Liverpool gravediggers strike is spreading.

## Hospital Slowdowns

Because of go-slows and token strikes by hospital nonmedical staff, hospitals in Manchester and London are short of clean laundry and have had to send patients home.

## WEATHER

	C	F		C	F
ALABAMA	—	—	MADRID	4	41
ALASKA	—	—	MILAN	14	54
ARIZONA	—	—	MONTREAL	1	34
ARKANSAS	16	61	MOSCOW	2	36
CALIFORNIA	19	66	MUNICH	2	36
CANADA	12	54	NEW YORK	2	36
CHINA	—	—	OSLO	1	34
COLOMBIA	—	—	PARIS	0	32
COSTA RICA	—	—	PRAGUE	1	34
CUBA	—	—	ROME	16	61
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	—	—	SOFIA	7	45
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	—	—	STOCKHOLM	—	—
DENMARK	—	—	TEHRAN	—	—
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	—	—	TEL AVIV	26	80
DUTCH GUIANA	—	—	TOKYO	4	40
EAST GERMANY	—	—	TUNIS	24	75
EL SALVADOR	—	—	VIENNA	4	40
GUATEMALA	—	—	WARSAW	6	43
HAWAII	—	—	WASHINGTON	3	37
HONG KONG	—	—	ZURICH	1	34
HUNGARY	—	—			
INDONESIA	—	—			
JAPAN	—	—			
KOREA	—	—			
LAOS	—	—			
LEBANON	—	—			
LIBERIA	—	—			
LITHUANIA	—	—			
LUXEMBOURG	—	—			
MALAYSIA	—	—			
MALTA	—	—			



## Information Counter to Findings

## New Data Said to Belie Conspiracy in JFK Death

By Jerry Cohen and Mike Goodman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 — The staff of the House assassinations committee withheld from congressmen information that runs counter to their recent finding of conspiracy in the death of President Kennedy.

The conclusion by the Select Committee on Assassinations that no gunman fired at the president as he was shot in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, was based almost solely on a type of acoustics experiment used only once before. That finding was recommended by the staff to the committee, who approved it late in December by a 5-2 vote, with five members dissenting.

Ending a two-year, \$6-million investigation, the committee found 95-percent probability that two men fired at President Kennedy. A preliminary draft prepared a few weeks earlier had contended that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone.

At least two sources informed a staff before the final vote that they could repudiate the basic premise of the acoustics work — at a "stuck" microphone microphone behind President Kennedy's nose recorded shots in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

## 'Irrelevance' of Information

The staff ignored one of the challenges and discredited another, such as was contained in a critical report, by raising a question with which the report did not even deal, Los Angeles Times investigation disclosed.

Robert Blakey, chief counsel and staff director, denied that information was misused. He said that contradictory information was presented because of its "irrelevance" and because it was received in the late hours of the committee's life.

Attempting to squeeze it in would have created "confusion," Mr. Blakey said. "We would not have clarified anything — we would have raised more questions," he added. "I would have been putting in collateral information."

After the December vote, six committee members told the Los Angeles Times they never were told that information casting doubt on acoustics tests was available to staff.

The information suggests, among other things, that the open microphone was not in Dealey Plaza at the time of the assassination, but more than two miles away. A seventh congressman, who was not present for the vote, Rep. Harold R. May, said he became aware of the contradictory information before the conspiracy finding, only because its source informed him of its existence. Mr. May issued a dissenting report today disagreeing with the committee's conclusion.

"We were pushed to a conclusion," Mr. May maintained. "We were just fed part of it and not fed the contrary. Taking all on balance, I do not accept it as a conspiracy finding. I now have the feeling that Blakey wanted

us to come to a conclusion that there was a conspiracy; otherwise, why couldn't we have gotten the contrary information?"

A congressman who voted for the staff recommendation, Rep. Samuel Devine, R-Ohio, now says he also is preparing a dissenting opinion.

One of two congressmen who voted against the conspiracy finding, Rep. Robert Edgar, D-Pa., maintained the committee "jumped" to its conclusion with a haste that he called "irresponsible." He was so concerned, he said, about the weight being given the opinions of three acoustics experts that he asked three other scientists to listen to that testimony during the committee's final public hearing.

Mr. Edgar said all three of the scientists he invited to the hearing were dubious about what they heard.

Skepticism about the acoustics experiment reached the ears of committee investigators long before the scientists delivered their opinions to Mr. Edgar. It first surfaced as early as late last summer or early fall — four months before the committee issued its finding.

It followed September testimony by an acoustics expert, James Barger, who had just completed a test re-creating the gunshot fired during the assassination. The first criticism of the stuck-microphone-in-Dealey-Plaza theory came from Capt. James Bowles, a Dallas police communications specialist who is now chief of the department's investigations division. He said he had transcribed the Dictabelt for the Warren Commission a decade and a half earlier, and he knew, among other things, that no audible sound of gunfire was etched into the plastic recording device.

## Dictabelt Copy

Capt. Bowles, working from a "good" copy of the Dictabelt he had made shortly after the assassination, undertook his own analysis of conversations, sounds and events recorded on it. He then informed a House committee investigator doing field work in Dallas that, if given the chance by the committee, he could "repudiate" the acoustics premise.

Meanwhile, working independently, Anthony Pellicano, a Chicago-based private investigator and acoustics analyst, obtained Mr. Barger's testimony and compared it against what he considered to be known facts about the day of the assassination. He also made his own acoustics analysis of a copy of the Dictabelt.

At the time, Mr. Pellicano and Capt. Bowles were not acquainted, but each came up with remarkably similar results: Some known facts and events recorded on the tape, as interpreted by them, simply do not fit the premise of the committee's acoustics experts — that a microphone was stuck open about 120 feet behind the president when he was shot.

© Los Angeles Times

## Holocaust' Film Reaches 13 Million in W. Germany

JOHN, Jan. 28 (AP) — Millions of West Germans watched "Holocaust" this week with feelings of shock and dismay. Fifteen million persons, 41 percent of the national television audience, Friday night watched the last of four installments of the U.S.-produced series, pushing the week's audience to 53 million. The number of viewers increased daily from 11 million the first night as word swept the country that "Holocaust," far from being a superficial and sentimental, was a riveting effective portrayal of the Nazi system.

## 30,000 Callers

More than 30,000 calls were received by the network, and the action, initially critical, became overwhelmingly positive as the series progressed, network spokesmen said.

"An American television saga, which was filmed with the simple unadorned intention of earning money, has achieved on German TV an almost unbelievable effect," Cologne's Stadt-Anzeiger newspaper said yesterday.

The film is the greatest television event in this country for many years," Marcel Reich-Ranicki, a survivor of the Holocaust, said Friday night during a television panel discussion of the show. The eight-hour film, purchased by Cologne's Westdeutscher Rundfunk regional station for about 100,000 marks from National Broadcasting Co., was probably more effective in this version than in the U.S. version because of the German-language dubbing and the lack of interruptions for commercials.

## Impact on Young

Its greatest impact apparently is on the generation born during Hitler's Third Reich, who insist that they feel no possibility or guilt about Nazi crimes committed by their elders. Teachers and parents requested 3,000 copies of "Holocaust" educational kits to discuss a subject it often is glossed over in schools.

"I found the film badly made, at least in parts," West Berlin teacher Armin Scholte, 41, said. "I was impressed by the reaction. For the first time I saw how others and sons and strangers of

that generation could discuss the topic of Jews in Germany after decades of remaining silent."

Heinz Galinski, chairman of the Jewish community in West Berlin, said yesterday that he believes the series will convince the Bundestag (lower house of parliament) to remove the 30-year statute of limitations, which would allow undetected Nazi war criminals to escape prosecution after Dec. 31.

Those indicted or under investigation before this date would remain subject to prosecution even if the statute takes effect, and West German justice officials say that dozens of pending cases assure that there will be prosecutions well into the next decade.

## 12 'Holocaust' Threats

COLOGNE, West Germany, Jan. 28 (Reuters) — Callers last week made 12 threats to blow up television stations transmitting "Holocaust," officials said today, and one threatened to kill Mr. Galinski. No incidents were reported.



FARMER PROTEST — A 15-mile convoy of tractors heads for Washington yesterday on a Virginia highway. Farmers, protesting administration agricultural policies, began in Texas and expect to join with farmers from three other convoys on Feb. 2 for a rally in Washington.

## Illegal Operations Charged

## Ex-Agent Details Alleged FBI Break-Ins

By John M. Crewdson

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28 (NYT) — A retired FBI agent who says he spent 20 percent of his career conducting illegal burglaries for the bureau has provided the Justice Department with detailed information about some of the most sensitive of the bureau's operations.

The allegations include firsthand accounts of burglaries in which the agent, Wesley Swearingen, says he participated and of what he contends were efforts by other FBI agents to cover up the extent to which the burglaries occurred. The allegations have been passed on to Justice Department prosecutors who are preparing to try three former top FBI officials accused of approving similar illegal break-ins in the New York area.

Nearly all the known burglaries were carried out by FBI agents seeking information. Over the years they have been directed mainly at leftist organizations such as the Communist and Socialist Workers parties and, more recently, the Weather Underground organization.

Among the allegations that Mr. Swearingen has made to the Justice Department was that in the early 1970s he and other FBI agents assigned to track down fugitive members of the Weather Underground broke into private residences in Los Angeles on at least four occasions without search warrants and that one of the agents involved later denied before a U.S. grand jury that the burglaries had taken place.

## Without Foundation

He also alleged that subsequent efforts by FBI officials to justify the break-ins on the basis of suggested links between the Weathermen and hostile foreign governments were based on the premise of the committee's acoustics experts — that a microphone was stuck open about 120 feet behind the president when he was shot.

In a letter written Nov. 16 to Michael Shaheen, who heads the Justice Department's Office of Professional Responsibility, Mr. Swearingen also alleged that "certain present and former FBI officials are continuing a conspiracy to cover up the illegal break-ins against the Weathermen and others."

That letter, along with the information provided to Mr. Shaheen's office in interviews, has been sent to the group in the department's criminal division that is in charge of the upcoming prosecutions.

In his interviews and written communications, Mr. Swearingen has made no effort to downgrade his own involvement, conceding that over the years he took part in hundreds of illegal break-ins, known within the FBI as "bag jobs." Most of these, he said, were in Chicago, where he was first assigned in the 1950s.

All the burglaries about which Mr. Swearingen has told the prosecutors are now beyond the five-year statute of limitations that ap-

plies to most federal crimes, though some of his other charges are not.

The possibility of administrative action against those involved in the break-ins still exists, however. Several present and former agents who took part in the New York City break-ins were recently disciplined, and some were dismissed.

Mr. Swearingen, who retired from the FBI in May, 1977, made contact with the Justice Department about a year ago.

In Chicago, Mr. Swearingen said, most of the burglaries in which he took part were directed at the homes of members of the Communist Party. At one point, he said, he was one of two dozen agents in Chicago assigned full-time to carrying out such break-ins.

Mr. Swearingen laughed as he recalled the assertion a few years ago by William Sullivan, then head of the FBI's Los Angeles office, that the bureau had committed only 238 warrantless break-ins from 1942 to 1966.

He said the break-ins continued after 1966, and that he participated in more than 238 while assigned to the Chicago office. He placed the total number of FBI break-ins over the years at several thousands.

## Not Only City

Mr. Swearingen said that, until a few years ago, the illegal break-ins, buggings, wiretaps and mail thefts by the FBI were also widespread in New York, Newark, N.J., San Francisco, Portland, Washington, and Los Angeles.

It was made explicit by his superiors, Mr. Swearingen said, that such risky assignments were illegal and that the agents who carried them out were on their own in the event they were discovered and arrested by local policemen.

After leaving Chicago, Mr. Swearingen worked in FBI offices in Kentucky and New York City. In 1970, he was transferred to Los Angeles, where he spent most of the next seven years searching for members of the Weathermen.

Sources said of the Justice Department's investigation that, until Mr. Swearingen came forward, the prosecutors had not known that similar activities were under way in Los Angeles.

In his letter to Mr. Shaheen, Mr. Swearingen also attacked assertions by FBI officials that search warrants were unnecessary for the Weathermen because the group had had contact with the Cuban government and was therefore covered by regulations that then exempted agents of foreign powers from certain constitutional guarantees.

"There is no such documentary proof," Mr. Swearingen added, "unless you call statements by people who went to Cuba to cut sugar cane documentary proof."

## On Los Angeles to New York Flight

## Woman Held After Hijacking U.S. Jet

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP) — A 49-year-old woman, who claimed she was carrying nitroglycerin, was overpowered early today after commandeering a jumbo jet on a flight from Los Angeles to New York, the FBI said.

The FBI tentatively identified her as Irene McKinney, an unemployed, divorced mother of two children from southern California. She was to be arraigned later today at the U.S. District Court in Brooklyn, authorities said.

Airline officials said the woman demanded that one of three entertainers — Lindsay Wagner, who starred as "The Bionic Woman" on television, or actors Jack Lemmon and Charlton Heston — read a message that she left at Los Angeles International Airport on national television.

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 — The Department of Justice has recommended that Patricia Hearst be freed, and President Carter is expected to commute her seven-year sentence in a few days, it was learned yesterday.

An administration source said the recommendation by Deputy Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti will be on Mr. Carter's desk today when he returns from Camp David.

Mr. Carter recently said he did not plan to treat Miss Hearst's clemency appeal as a special case and noted that he had, "almost without exception," followed the Department of Justice's recommendation in such matters.

Mr. Carter has commuted the sentence of only four prisoners in the two years he has been in office. The commutation of Miss Hearst's armed bank robbery term would be the most noteworthy clemency action since former President Richard Nixon cut short the prison term of the former Teamsters Union president, James Hoffa.

## Marriage Plans

Miss Hearst, who is serving her sentence in the Federal Correctional Institution in Pleasanton, Calif., near San Francisco, has said she plans to marry her former bodyguard, Bernard Shaw, on Feb. 14 whether or not she is freed.

Mr. Civiletti, who was delegated all clemency matters by Attorney General Griffin Bell, advised Mr. Bell of his recommendation before sending it to the White House. Mr. Bell said Friday that the Hearst petition was in process.

Mr. Bell has told friends privately that he feels Miss Hearst should be freed. He has said that the rich and powerful are sometimes unfairly treated when authorities bend over backward in attempting to show there has been no favoritism.

Miss Hearst has served 22 months of her sentence for participating with other members of the Symbionese Liberation Army in the robbery of a San Francisco bank. She would be eligible for parole July 11 even if she did not receive presidential clemency.

## Controversial Case

Her case has been controversial because she was kidnapped and treated harshly by SLA members before joining them in the bank robbery and a subsequent shooting

incident at a Los Angeles area sporting goods store.

Many persons, including some well-known public figures who have supported her clemency appeal, have contended that Miss Hearst was brainwashed before she joined her captors, an argument that the trial jury did not accept.

Mr. Civiletti, discussing the Hearst case earlier this month, said any clemency action would not

amount to second-guessing the jury that convicted her. He said his recommendation would have nothing to do with Miss Hearst's guilt or innocence but would be instead "a matter of clemency and mercy."

Mr. Civiletti became more deeply involved in reviewing Miss Hearst's clemency petition than is normally the case with such matters.

© Los Angeles Times

## FBI Probing Billy Carter, Gets Family Business Data

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 — FBI agents investigating the financial transactions of Billy Carter, have obtained records of the Carter peanut warehouse in Plains, Ga., for part of the period during which the president's brother ran the operation.

Billy Carter took over management of the peanut warehouse from his brother Jimmy in 1963 and continued in that capacity until September, 1977, when he resigned to devote his time to personal appearances, business endorsements and other matters.

Sources close to the investigation said that it is separate from a lengthy probe by an Atlanta federal grand jury into the complex financial affairs of Bert Lance, former U.S. budget director.

Billy Carter could not be reached for comment Friday. A spokesman said he was enroute to a blackjack world championship in Las Vegas and could not be reached until Monday.

## Not a Probe Subject

Neither the possible federal violation under scrutiny nor any other basis for the subpoenaing of the documents could be established. But one source said that Billy Carter had not been notified that he had become a grand jury probe subject.

Until now it had been believed that the Atlanta grand jury was interested in Billy Carter only in connection with its pursuit of allegations against Mr. Lance. The national Bank of Georgia, which Mr. Lance headed before going to Washington with the Carter administration, lent the Carter warehouse \$1.1 million in 1975 and 1976.

A federal source said Friday,

however, that the grand jury's interest in Billy Carter "has a life of its own."

Originally, any inquiry into Billy Carter's affairs was to have been delayed until the grand jury completed its investigation of Mr. Lance. That lengthy inquiry now is expected to end next month.

However, for reasons that could not be ascertained, FBI agents were told this week that the schedule had been changed and that they were to pursue the separate inquiry into Billy Carter's dealings.

## Earlier Jury Appearance

The Los Angeles Times has reported that Mr. Carter took out large personal bank loans in 1977 — the same period when the family peanut warehouse he managed was encountering problems paying off its debts.

The Atlanta grand jury asked Billy Carter about his personal loans last October, but he said he refused to answer because "it wasn't any of their damn business." He later said he had invoked the Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination because he had not brought the records pertaining to the loans when he appeared before the grand jury.

Spokesmen for the White House and the FBI declined to comment on the latest turn in the grand jury's inquiry.

Philip Heymann, assistant attorney general in charge of the Justice Department's Criminal Division, said: "There has been for some time, and there continues to be, a Department of Justice investigation into matters involving the National Bank of Georgia and others and transactions with the Carter warehouse." Mr. Heymann, who is in overall charge of the Lance inquiry, declined to elaborate.

He said that he had advised Attorney General Griffin Bell about the grand jury inquiry. Mr. Bell, because of his ownership of National Bank of Georgia stock, has removed himself from considering any part of the case involving that institution.

© Los Angeles Times

## FBI Reverses Agent's Firing Over Spying

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (WP) — FBI Director William Webster has reversed his decision to fire an FBI supervisor charged with misconduct while pursuing the radical Weather Underground in the early 1970s.

Mr. Webster said Friday that he was changing the dismissal to a demotion because an administrative appeal convinced him that the agent had been "open, candid and cooperative" and was considered "crucial" to the success of the internal investigation of allegedly illegal break-ins used in search of the fugitive bombers.

Although the FBI did not name the supervisor, sources had identified him as Horace Beckwith, 46, who once headed the New York squad that was chasing the Weather Underground.

Mr. Webster said on Dec. 5 that he was disciplining four FBI supervisors for their role in the investigation, and, without naming him, said that Mr. Beckwith was being fired for approving break-ins without approval from headquarters and for having ignored instructions for improving electronic surveillances and mail openings.

## COMING IN MARCH

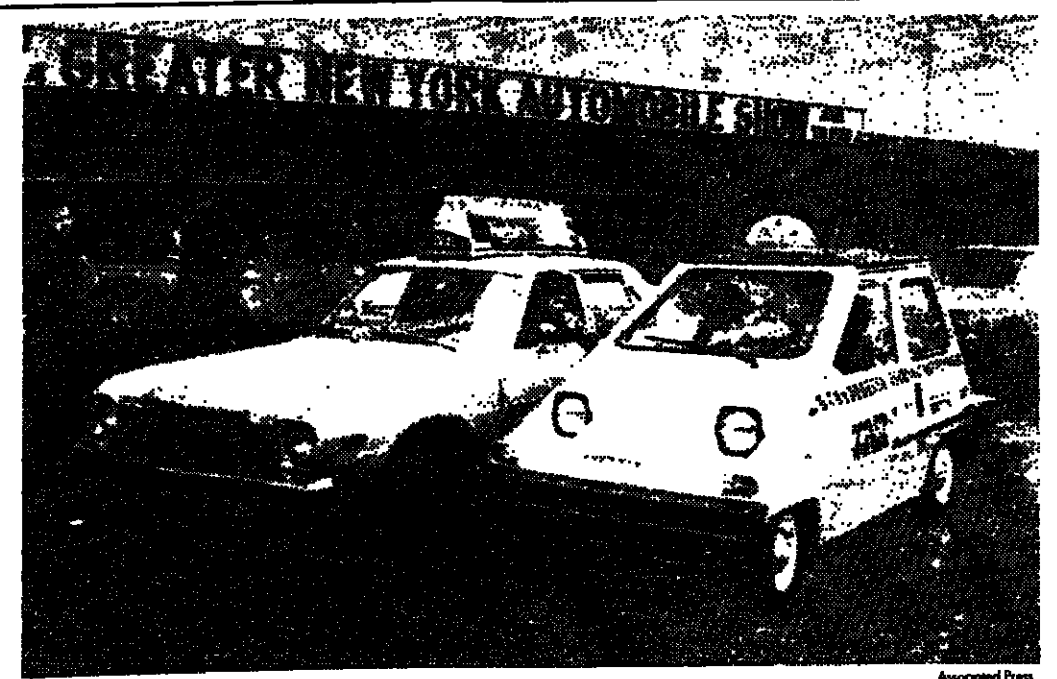
## Focus on Switzerland

a special report by the International Herald Tribune

For advertising information contact:

Guy van Thuyne  
"Les Vignes"  
15 Chemin Davel  
1009 Pully-Lausanne  
Switzerland  
Tel.: (021) 29-58-94

or your local IHT representative.



THE UNPOLLUTER — The tiny taxi outside a New York auto show will lead the big one on the charts for clean air. It is battery-powered, does not pollute and sells for \$5,000.

## Congressman Says \$1 Billion Wasted Since '71

## GSA Hid Audit Critical of Nonbid Buying

By Ronald Kessler

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (WP) — The General Services Administration suppressed a 1971 audit report that found the agency was wasting more than \$100 million a year by buying office equipment without obtaining competitive bids.

Rep. John Burton, D-Calif., who plans to release the report tomorrow, said that GSA has wasted more than \$1 billion during eight years because it has continued to buy office equipment without seeking competitive bids. Rep. Burton heads the House Government Activities Subcommittee.

A draft of the 1971 report lay unnoticed in GSA files until recent

news reports disclosed that the prices GSA was paying for typewriters, calculators, television sets and cameras were higher than those charged at retail stores.

"Strong Objections"

Howard Davis, who took over as chief of the GSA auditing staff nearly three years ago, said that GSA never issued the audit report in final form because of "strong objections" from GSA officials in 1971.

Bruce Gibson, who headed GSA's audit staff when the 1971 report was prepared, said, "It doesn't come out loud and clear that that report was suppressed as such. I can't honestly recall."

Robert Kunzig, who was GSA administrator at the time, consistently has declined to answer reporters' questions about his actions while at GSA. Mr. Kunzig is a U.S. Court of Claims judge in Washington and has said that judges should not make public comments.

Last summer, GSA Administrator Jay Solomon issued orders to stop buying certain items, such as television sets and hand-held calculators, and started a review of the entire purchasing program.

## Lobby Pressure

The GSA, the Senate Federal Spending Subcommittee, and the Office of Management and Budget have reported that business groups opposed to change in the present purchasing system have been lobbying against changes. These groups include several giant corporations, such as Xerox Corp. and IBM Corp., and trade associations representing computer, office product, copying machine, and projector manufacturers.

The 1971 audit report focuses on the methods used by GSA to buy everything from adding machines and nameplates to pool tables and aspirin tablets for U.S. agencies and military installations. Under this system, the GSA negotiates discounts with suppliers and offers

a range of brands of the same product to government agencies. For example, the GSA stocks Sony, General Electric, and Panasonic cassette tape recorders and allows units within each government department or agency to select the brand they want.

During the negotiation process, suppliers are supposed to disclose to the GSA the prices they charge other major customers, so that the GSA can be assured of getting the lowest price. However, the suppliers may have no other customer besides the GSA or may be wholesalers that mark up prices over what they pay manufacturers. In some instances, disclosed in other audit reports, suppliers have given false information on their prices.

## 20% Over California

The 1971 audit report compared the prices paid by the GSA with those paid for the same products by California, which has a competitive-bidding system. Model for model, it found that the GSA was paying an average of 20 percent more for calculators, 30 percent more for typewriters, and 16 percent more for electric lamps. These purchases alone amounted to \$52 million, the audit report says. Overall, the GSA paid an average of 20 percent more than California did, leading the auditors to conclude that the GSA could have saved more than \$100 million in 1971.

Rep. Burton said that some of the abuses have occurred because of the GSA's failure to adequately audit its contracts. Only 11 of 8,000 office product contracts have been audited in the last two years, he said.

The GSA's audit chief has maintained in congressional hearings that the GSA needs more than triple its present number of 140 auditors to adequately cover the agency. Recently, the budget office turned down the GSA's request for 80 more auditors in the agency's budget next year.





Vice President Nelson Rockefeller with President Gerald Ford in 1974.

## Rockefeller Dies of Heart Attack at 70

(Continued from Page 1)

mask a crafty, ambitious, thoroughly political nature.

His critics were most vociferous after he refused to go to the scene of a prisoner riot and cellblock takeover at the Attica State Prison in western New York in September, 1971, to negotiate the release of guards seized as hostages. The rebel inmates had demanded his presence as a condition for talks.

Instead of going to Attica, however, he ordered the rebellion crushed by force, and 29 inmates and 10 hostages held by prisoners were killed in the ensuing blaze of gunfire and tear gas. Eventually, 43 persons died of injuries sustained in the incident.

### "Best Judgment"

The governor defended his refusal to go to Attica and his orders to end the uprising forcibly on the ground that it was his "best judgment," but many people — critics and supporters alike — disagreed with the decisions, contending that he showed a lack of compassion.

Critics also attacked him again in 1973, when, nearing the end of his administration, he backed a tough revision of the criminal penalties for convicted narcotics pushers and users, including up to life imprisonment for selling heroin.

The private Rockefeller life was one that only a very few intimate friends ever saw. Casual acquaintances might be invited to a function at the Playhouse on the Rockefeller family's 4,180-acre estate at Pocantico Hills, near Tarrytown in Westchester County and closer friends and political notables might gain entrance to the governor's own castlelike home on the estate or to his Fifth Avenue duplex apartment. But beyond the affable hospitality and largesse, he was a complex man who used his great wealth to protect his and his family's privacy. There were a number of people he called on often for advice, but few among them could consider themselves his intimate friends or confidants. He usually vacationed in the family's retreat at Seal Harbour, Me., or at his large ranch in Venezuela; spent nearly every weekend at the discreetly but very well guarded Pocantico Hills, and was rarely seen in the Executive Mansion in Albany.

His associates like to tell how as a boy he shined the family's shoes and raised rabbits for use in the Rockefeller Institute's laboratories to earn money, and how as an undergraduate at Dartmouth he customarily wore baggy pants and a sweater with holes in it. The point such stories were designed to make was that this scion of one of the world's wealthiest families had an ordinary childhood and grew up considering himself just one of the boys.

But in the light of both the circumstances of his early life and some of the rare personal comments he occasionally dropped.

that analysis seems disingenuous at best.

One winter night in the early 1960s, his private plane swept in over Washington, the floodlit White House clearly visible below. "How long has it been, governor, since you wanted to live in that house?" a passenger asked. He fingered his glass of Dubonnet thoughtfully for a moment, then replied: "Ever since I was a kid. After all, when you think of what I had, what else was there to aspire to?"

"Being a Rockefeller is like living in a goldfish bowl," he said on another occasion. "The goldfish get used to it and so do we."

But if the family name and fortune imposed burdens, they also offered enormous power and instant access to the world's leaders, access that did not depend on a particular Rockefeller's holding public office at a given time. It was Nelson Rockefeller who, out of office in 1946, persuaded his father on a few hours' notice to put up the \$8.5 million necessary to acquire the East River site for the United Nations, thus preventing the world organization from building its headquarters in Philadelphia.

Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller was born July 8, 1908, at the family home in Bar Harbor. He was the third of six children of Abby Green Aldrich Rockefeller and John D. Rockefeller Jr., the son of the founder of the Standard Oil fortune. He was named for his maternal grandfather, Sen. Nelson Aldrich, of Rhode Island, a powerful figure in Republican politics.

### Major in Economics

He was educated at the Lincoln School, a "progressive" private school in Manhattan, and at Dartmouth College, where he majored in economics, wrote his senior thesis on his grandfather and graduated as a Phi Beta Kappa in 1930.

A few days after graduation, he married Mary Todhunter Clark, the daughter of a prominent Philadelphia family. The couple took a round-the-world cruise financed by Rockefeller's father as a reward for not smoking.

The young graduate took a job as a clerk in the family bank, then called the Chase National. He later worked in the bank's Paris and London branches. He also worked in the rental department of Rockefeller Center, then newly completed, and was later president and then chairman of the center, resigning when he was elected governor.

The year of his college graduation he signaled another lifelong interest by joining the board of trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He founded the Museum of Primitive Art in 1957 to accommodate his fast-growing collection.

From 1935 until 1940, he was a director of Creole Petroleum, a Standard Oil affiliate with large holdings in Venezuela, where he spent much time. In 1940, he joined the State Department as coordinator of Latin American Affairs, helping to formulate Roosevelt's "Good Neighbor" policy for Latin America. In 1944, he was named assistant secretary of state for the American Republics.

He left government service in 1945, and the next year he helped to found the American International Association for Economic and Social Development, a private, nonprofit group, to work with Latin American governments.

President Truman recalled him for a year in 1950 as chairman of the International Development Advisory Board to advise on a year in 1950 as chairman of the International Development Advisory Board to advise on the Point Four technical aid program.

He served in the Eisenhower administration as under secretary of health, education and welfare from 1953 to 1955, when he became a special assistant to the president for foreign affairs.

Frustrated by the lack of effective power in appointive office, he left government in 1956, looking for a place to run. Two years later, he won the Republican gubernatorial nomination in New York, primarily because the party was looking for a wealthy newcomer willing to make what was seen as a doomed run against Gov. Averell Harriman.

With an expensive media cam-

paign and the tactic, personal campaign style Mr. Rockefeller was to develop into an art-form, the Republican ticket won in an upset by 573,000 votes, and the newly elected 50-year-old governor was immediately projected onto the national political scene as a potential Republican presidential candidate in 1960.

He made some hesitant overtures toward seeking the nomination, eventually saying that he would accept a draft, but finally backed away from a showdown fight with Vice President Nixon, who won the nomination easily.

As Rockefeller began preparations for running for a second gubernatorial term, the announcement came that he and his wife of 31 years were being divorced. They had last been seen together in public on March 3, 1961, when they were rescued by firemen from the Executive Mansion in Albany.

The Rockefeller had five children: Rodman, Ann (now Mrs. Lionel Coste), Steven, Mary (now Mrs. William Strawbridge Jr.) and Michael, Mary's twin brother. Michael was lost and declared dead on an anthropological expedition to New Guinea in November, 1961, the month that his parents' impending divorce was announced.

He was 23 years old and, according to most accounts, was the closest of the five children to his father.

Mrs. Rockefeller was granted a divorce on the grounds of mental cruelty. Some political leaders expected the divorce to hurt the governor's chances for re-election, but he easily won a second term in 1962 by defeating the Democratic candidate, Robert Morgenthau.

The next year, he married Margaret Fidler Murphy five weeks after her own divorce. The new Mrs. Rockefeller, nicknamed "Newy," was 19 years the governor's junior.

Whether it was the divorce and remarriage or the conservative tide in the country that defeated his second try for the presidency in 1964 was a subject of lengthy debate. He won Republican primaries in Oregon and West Virginia, but lost the important California primary to Sen. Barry Goldwater, of Arizona, and withdrew his candidacy in favor of Gov. William Scranton, of Pennsylvania.

He began his campaign for a third term as governor in 1966 by declaring: "I speak as one who has taken himself out of national contention, completely and forever, without reservation." He was reported to have spent between \$5 million and \$6 million on the campaign, a new national record for a state election, and won with 44.6 percent of the vote in a four-way race.

As the 1968 presidential election approached, he again vacillated. He first declared that he would support Gov. George Romney, of Michigan, for the Republican nomination. When Mr. Romney withdrew, Mr. Rockefeller called a news conference at which it was widely believed he would announce his own candidacy. But he still hung back, waiting 40 more days until Mr. Romney announced that he would support Mr. Nixon for the nomination "right up to the last vote."

He campaigned vigorously, but Mr. Nixon easily won the nomination on the first ballot at the Republican National Convention at Miami Beach.

Mr. Rockefeller won his fourth Albany term in 1970 by easily defeating Arthur Goldberg, the former Supreme Court justice and chief United Nations representative at the United Nations, by 688,000 votes, the largest plurality in his career.

Toward the end of his four terms, his private demeanor more closely resembled his public personality. Some attributed the relaxation to the effect of the second Mrs. Rockefeller. The couple had two children, Nelson Jr., born in 1964, and Mark, born in 1967.

There never was a precise estimate of Mr. Rockefeller's worth. The family fortune was said to be between \$6 billion and \$10 billion, and he himself was estimated to have a personal fortune of about \$200 million. He said in the early 1970s that his yearly income taxes had not been under seven figures for the last 25 years.

—LINDA GREENHOUSE

## In Bid to Prevent Secession

## Canadian Panel Stresses Accommodation of Quebec

By Henry Giniger

OTTAWA, Jan. 28 (NYT) — A special government commission, which for 18 months has been studying how to keep Canada from disintegrating, has called on the Canadian people to recognize the distinctive nature of French-speaking Quebec to prevent its secession from the federation.

The nine-member Task Force on Canadian Unity said last week Canada was in "a crisis of existence" and urged the federal and provincial governments to act quickly to restructure the country's political institutions to accommodate Quebec as well as other dissatisfied regions.

The eagerly awaited report, by a group representing the varied regions and political opinions of Canada, was issued less than two weeks before Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and the nine provincial premiers were scheduled to meet here again in an effort to draw up a new constitution.

Between the present federal arrangement and the proposal by the Quebec government to become politically sovereign and to form a new association with the rest of Canada, the commission sought to present a viable "third option" that would preserve federation but at the same time satisfy its bickering partners.

### "Landmark Contribution"

Mr. Trudeau, a proponent of federal power, said in the House of Commons yesterday that the report constituted "a landmark contribution." He said that the government might take issue with some specific points but that he accepted the broad lines of the analysis as well as its basic principles for renewed federalism. Opposition leaders also praised the report, and Joseph Clark, leader of the Progressive Conservative Party, said that it constituted an indictment of the Liberal government's record.

The commission's co-chairmen, Jean-Luc Pepin, a French Quebecer and a former Liberal minister, and John Roberts, the Conservative former premier of English-speaking Ontario, sought to convey a sense of urgency to the changes they proposed, although other reports and opinion polls have indicated a relative lack of interest in the unity question, largely as a result of economic problems.

The commission declared that these problems — inflation, unemployment, regional disparities, foreign control over the economy — fostered alienation and were a threat to national unity.

The commission said secession would undoubtedly have a negative impact on the Quebec economy but warned against appealing to Quebecers solely on the basis of their economic self-interest.

The recommendations, which tend toward decentralizing power and giving Quebec special treatment, are expected to contribute to

controversy rather than to agreement. Premier Rene Levesque of Quebec has already ruled out special status as insufficient to protect the special identity of his people, and he plans to proceed with a referendum on the question of sovereignty.

### Opposes Force

The commission upheld the right of Quebec to self-determination and opposed the use of force to thwart that right. "If in the course of the next few years, Quebecers decided definitively and democratically to secede, ought that decision to be respected and accepted by the rest of Canada?" the commission asked. "To that question, we answer an unequivocal yes: our response is a virtual corollary of our acceptance of the democratic process."

The way to prevent such a decision is to recognize the principles of quality, regionalism and sharing of power in Canadian life, the commission said. "Quebec is distinctive and should, within a viable Canada, have the powers necessary to protect and develop its distinctive character," it said.

To make this special status more palatable to the rest of the country, the commission recommended that all provinces be given the same powers but in such a way as to "enable the other provinces, if they so wished, not to exercise these responsibilities and instead leave them to the federal government."

A further contribution to the dual character of the Canadian population, the commission defended the federal policy of bilingualism, which gives French and English equal status in federal services. It called on the provinces to apply language rights for their French-speaking or English-speaking minorities.

Once a provincial consensus on such rights is established, they can then be enshrined in a new federal constitution, the commission said. It also rejected the approach taken by Mr. Trudeau, who seeks to make language rights part of a new constitution right away.

To give the regions a bigger voice in Ottawa, the Senate would be abolished and replaced by a council of the federation composed of provincial delegations. The Supreme Court would be increased from 9 to 11 judges, 5 from Quebec and 6 from the rest of Canada. Judges would continue to be appointed by the federal government but only after consultation with the provinces and ratification by the council of the federation.

In the House of Commons, some proportional representation would be adopted to simplify the majority, single-member constituency system. This would help prevent parties from being completely shut out of a particular province during a federal election.

## Rights Investigators Cite Repression in El Salvador

MEXICO CITY (NYT) — The Inter-American Human Rights Commission has accused El Salvador's rightist military government of murdering political opponents and of torturing others in clandestine prison cells.

In a report to be presented to the General Assembly of the Organization of American States this spring, the commission also accuses the regime of "systematically persecuting the Roman Catholic Church."

After listing 90 persons who are known to have "disappeared," the commission says that the regime maintains "secret detention places where people whose capture has been denied by the government have been deprived of their freedom in extremely cruel and inhuman conditions." Many of those who have disappeared are believed to be still alive and in detention, it says.

The report recommends the dismantling of an 80,000-man rural paramilitary force known as Orden, which it accuses of terrorizing the country's peasants.

A copy of the 156-page report, which was approved by the commission Nov. 17 but has not been published, was made available to The New York Times.

In recent months, charges of violations of human rights in El Salvador have been made by international groups such as Amnesty International, the Latin America Bureau of London, the Geneva-based International Commission of Jurists, and the church-related Unitarian Universalist Service Committee of Boston. The United States also has criticized conditions in El Salvador, but continues to provide economic assistance.

The political situation in El Salvador, a tiny Central American republic of 5 million persons, has deteriorated steadily since 1972, particularly over the last two years as the administration of Gen. Carlos Humberto Romero has been accused of trying to smother opposition by peasant and worker groups and sectors of the Catholic church. In response, leftist guerrillas have opened a campaign of bombings and kidnappings.

Recently, security forces killed five persons, including a priest, who were holding a meeting in a parish hall. The government said that they were participating in guerrilla training. The slaying brought to four the number of Catholic priests killed in El Salvador in the last two years.

Earlier, 34 members of the Uni-

fied Popular Action Front occupied the Mexican Embassy in San Salvador to demand the release of political prisoners. After freeing their hostages, they were granted asylum by the Mexican government.

In its report, the Inter-American Human Rights Commission related El Salvador's political crisis to "the tremendous concentration of land ownership and of economic and political power in a few hands and the consequent despair and misery of the peasant," which created "an atmosphere of tension and polarization."

A three-man team from the commission, Carlos Dunshee de Abranches of Brazil; Tom Farer of the United States; and Fernando Volio of Costa Rica, visited El Salvador last January and conferred with representatives of church and opposition groups as well as members of the Romero government.

After receiving testimony from former prisoners, the team visited headquarters of the National Guard, one of several security forces, and discovered five secret cells in which many of those detained said that they had been held. The cells, described by the team as "veritable slave prisons," measured 3 feet by 3 feet and lacked light and ventilation. National Guard officers told the team that the cells, which had the names and initials of several known missing persons scratched on their walls, were only occasionally occupied by "drunks."

The commission emphasized the role played by Orden, the paramilitary group, in intimidating peasant groups and in forcing them to join the Social Democratic ranks, died yesterday, hospital officials said today. He apparently died of a cerebral hemorrhage.

Mr. Geijer started his trade union career as a member of the Swedish Metal Workers' Union in 1938. He became secretary of the union in 1945 and later was president from 1949 to 1956.

He was chairman of the Swedish Trade Union Confederation from 1956 to 1973 and chairman of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions from 1957 to 1966. He was a member of the Riksdag (parliament) as a Social Democrat from 1955 to 1975. He played a prominent role in the labor policies of the governments of Premier Tage Erlander and Olof Palme.

After his retirement, he was named chairman of the Pensioners' National Association and also retained his seats on several bank and company boards.

—ALAN RIDING



In Rome, Renato Balestra provided a revamped view of the '20s.

## Fashion in Rome

## Boon to Italy's Couture: Valentino Stay

By Hebe Dorsey

ROME, Jan. 28 (IHT) — The good news about Roman fashion is that Valentino will not move his couture operation to Paris, thus saving Italian couture from falling completely apart. For without Valentino, who has truly achieved international fame, professional buyers — mostly European — at this stage — quite likely would bypass Rome altogether.

Besides avoiding the danger that Paris' distinctly fiercer competition would have meant, Valentino said he also would have lost the quality of Italian workmanship (still much higher than that of Paris) and the resources of highly rated nearby Italian fabric mills.

To join Paris couture, Valentino would have had to establish new and substantial workrooms there, and thus, he said, would have lost the nearly 200 seamstresses he has "been training for years." He added that he "sold 1,000 custom-made dresses last year, bringing in \$2.3 million. I believe I must be the only one selling that many couture dresses." The Valentino operation claims an overall yearly turnover of \$60 million.

On the news side, nothing world-shaking came out of Rome, partly because summer collections traditionally follow winter ones, shown six months earlier, but mostly because ready-to-wear collections, shown three months earlier, are now the most influential.

### Slim and Padded

As in ready-to-wear, the general silhouette was slim with padded or quilted shoulders and exaggeratedly pleated sleeves. The explosion of knife pleats was a logical development, because many designers were adding a vast majority of women whose bodies are not up to those sexy, hip-hugging styles. Colors, again as in ready-to-wear, were vibrant — lots of poppy red, royal blue and sun yellow. Seamed stockings and spiky heels completed the picture.

Fabrics were outstanding, and were lavishly dispensed by Italian silk manufacturers, who use Roman couture as a major promotional vehicle. The results can be unfortunate, because many designers often rely entirely on the stunning prints (mostly florals this season) and forget about designing. That is why the simple, uncluttered, uncompromising Taroni silks always rank high.

The newest were polka dots in all

## Arne Geijer, 68, Swedish Labor Leader, Is Dead

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 28 (AP) — Arne Geijer, 68, a former Swedish labor union leader and veteran in the Social Democratic ranks, died yesterday, hospital officials said today. He apparently died of a cerebral hemorrhage.

Mr. Geijer started his trade union career as a member of the Swedish Metal Workers' Union in 1938. He became secretary of the union in 1945 and later was president from 1949 to 1956.

He was chairman of the Swedish Trade Union Confederation from 1956 to 1973 and chairman of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions from 1957 to 1966. He was a member of the Riksdag (parliament) as a Social Democrat from 1955 to 1975. He played a prominent role in the labor policies of the governments of Premier Tage Erlander and Olof Palme.

After his retirement, he was named chairman of the Pensioners' National Association and also retained his seats on several bank and company boards.

dimensions, from pin-head to collar size. Some were a mixture of small and big, some were multicolor. Said owner Gianpiero Porlezza, "I make simple fabrics. If a designer is talented enough to create a new line, he should not have the fabric stand in his way."

The surprise of the season was Renato Balestra, who has emerged as one of the best designers around. A modest, hard-working and witty man with a real artistic sense (he began as a painter), Balestra, already known for his lavish evening gowns, scored with his daytime clothes. With several licenses and his own perfume coming out in March, his is a name to be reckoned with.

Ignoring the '40s revival, which is getting repetitious, Balestra came up with a fresh, revamped version of the '20s — tongue-in-cheek

flapper dresses that were young and fun. Other traces of '20s were long pearl ropes, cloche hats, Art Deco prints, shawl dresses and Lenglen bandeaux.

Balestra also touched beachwear with a sure and a hand. He again revived the with long, glamorous robes or colored, old-fashioned maillots made the scanty, two-piece look downright vulgar.

At Valentino's, the extensive of evening wear was by far most important story. The dr had something for everybody, lot for the Middle East mark which he has been canva steadily and successfully. The obvious were the bright yellow heavily embroidered satin dr that would have a hard time r European women's taste pockets.

For more subdued and so called tastes, he had a group of ple, black and white dotted dr decorated with huge, embroidered cabbage roses. The prettiest of group of three had the rose on the stomach, while the re the dress was draped sexily, bosom and hips.

For daytime, Valentino offered straight silhouette framed by creased vertical pleats that created a candy-box stiffness. A lot of navy with gold buttons picked up the nautical theme, was prevalent in the last ready wear collections.

He also followed up on his new look with deluxe coolies, eis over pants and topped by crocheted coolie caps. But his dresses had finely pleated gathered and caught up in fr sarong-style.

Roberto Capucci is a desi who lives in another world, cre private clothes for private pe His is a strong, uncomprom talent, a luxury he can afford, cause his perfume alone keeps in clover. Well known to we Italians, who often call on hi do whole weddings. Capucci dressed some memorable brides dresses — some of white pique, ers of plaid and striped taffel all worn over long, old-fashio lace-edged drawers.

A versatile designer who h rare rapport with fabrics. Cap also showed some spectacular realist Schiaparelli-like eve gowns, the bodies being black taffeta lins lined with pink or gold silk.

Mila Schon, one of the safest us in Italian couture, had a beginning with her usual impy tailored look brightened u colorful satin ribbons. But she into trouble with her evening v which she had reportedly in over for somebody else to desig

Andre Laug was steady and able, a serious and hard-wor designer who keeps the quality and travels a lot to keep in u with his clientele — mostly Ar can at this point. His usually s, but staid and starchy style much lighter and fluffier the son, with short, flippant dresse

Princess Galitzine, who has a long way on her personal c and charm, is a typical high-so designer who keeps close tab the international scene. Ever s she produced the palazzo paj she has been designing plea clothes that mean a lot to friends and herself.

Iraqi Official Sees Ass DAMASCUS, Jan. 28 (UPI) — Iraqi Vice President Sadi Hussein arrived today for a with Syrian President Hafez As on the proposed union of the countries. Damascus radio s Last October. Iraq and Syria a long feud and agreed to w toward merger.

Lebanese Christians Fire on UN Troops BEIRUT, Jan. 28 (UPI) — Christian militia forces fired today on Norwegian troops of the United Nations peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon, residents of the area said.

They said that the shelling and heavy machine-gun fire lasted more than two hours, but the Norwegian did not return fire. A number of Norwegian troops were wounded.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

JEAN-MARIE RIVIERE

PARADIS LATIN

DINER SPECTACLE

28, rue de Valenciennes PARIS 10

OUVERT LE DIMANCHE

(Noël de Noël)

Reservations : 328.28.28

Hôtel de Agencies

LIDO

NORMANDE 116 CHAMPS-ELYSEES

NOUVELLE SUPER-REVUE

"Allez Lido"

20 H DINER DANSANT

22 H 30 CHAMP-REVUE

0 H 45 2<sup>e</sup> SPECTACLE

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

JEAN-MARIE RIVIERE

PARADIS LATIN

DINER SPECTACLE

28, rue de Valenciennes PARIS 10

OUVERT LE DIMANCHE

(Noël de Noël)

Reservations : 328.28.28

Hôtel de Agencies

LIDO

NORMANDE 116 CHAMPS-ELYSEES

NOUVELLE SUPER-REVUE

"Allez Lido"

20 H DINER DANSANT

22 H 30 CHAMP-REVUE

0 H 45 2<sup>e</sup> SPECTACLE

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

JEAN-MARIE RIVIERE

PARADIS LATIN

DINER SPECTACLE

28, rue de Valenciennes PARIS 10

OUVERT LE DIMANCHE

(Noël de Noël)

Reservations : 328.28.28

Hôtel de Agencies

LIDO

NORMANDE 116 CHAMPS-ELYSEES

NOUVELLE SUPER-REVUE

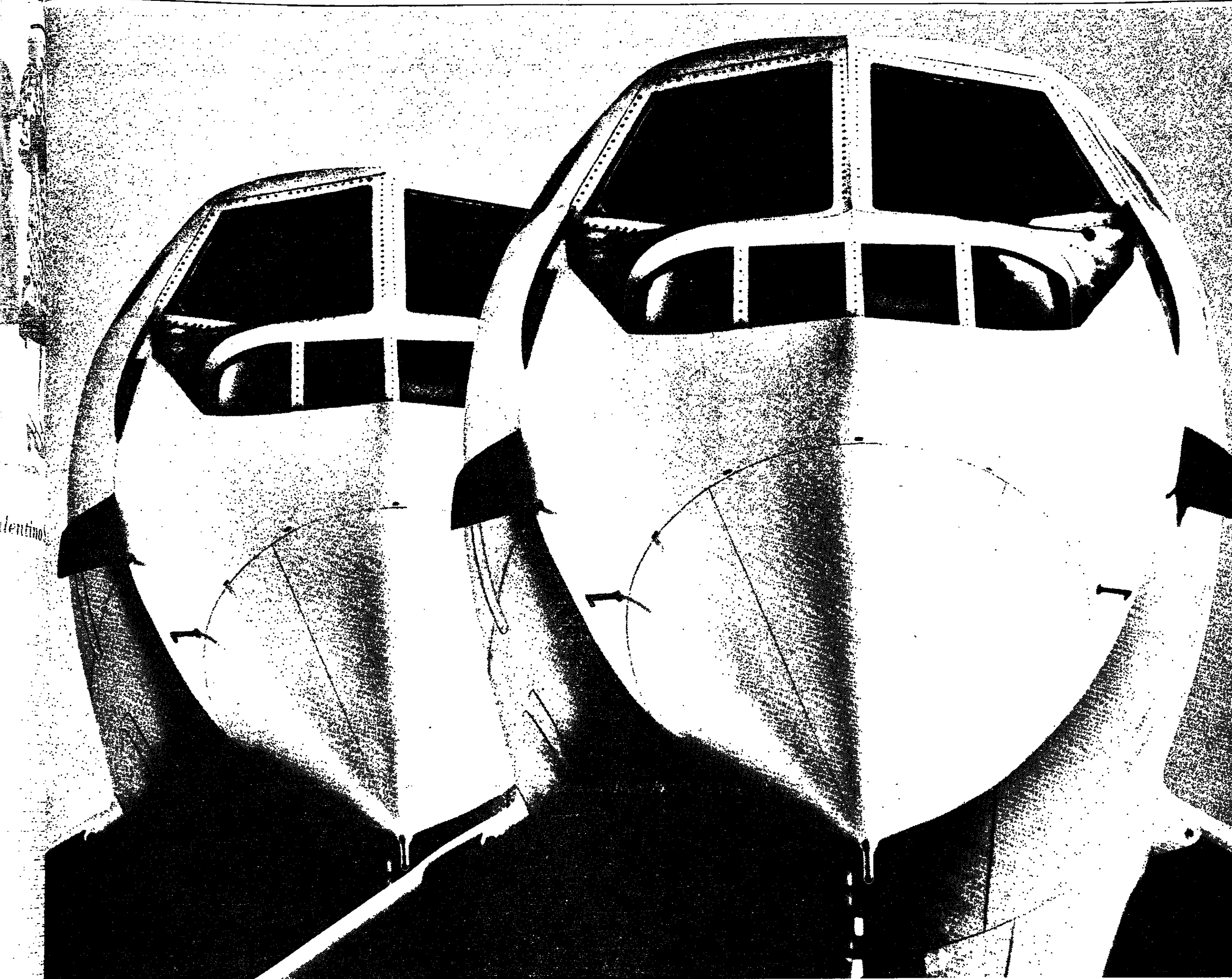
"Allez Lido"

20 H DINER DANSANT

22 H 30 CHAMP-REVUE

0 H 45 2<sup>e</sup> SPECTACLE





## East or West- British Airways Concorde cut hours off your flying times.

Now with British Airways Concorde Singapore\* is just 9 hours from London; Dallas-Fort Worth† is only 8.

So with our Concorde – and only with our Concorde – you can have breakfast in Singapore, be in London by lunch, Washington by tea time and in Dallas for dinner. East meets West in the space of a day – supersonically!

British Airways Concorde leave London for Bahrain and Singapore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 14.30. Return flights leave Singapore at 11.30 every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Concorde flights for Washington and Dallas-Fort Worth leave London at 18.30 on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Return

flights depart Dallas-Fort Worth every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at 08.30.

Either way our Concorde will save you hours of flying time so that you arrive fresher, more relaxed and ready for work.

See your travel agent or British Airways shop for further details of these services and our 12 times weekly Concorde flights from London to New York.

# British airways

We'll take more care of you

\*In association with Singapore Airlines.

†An interchange service with Braniff International Airways.



## Lost Will and Other Fictions

The state of the world got short shrift in President Carter's address on the state of the union last week, as if the two were unrelated and as if the growing clamor about America the Loser had no bearing on the fate of the touted new arms control treaty with Moscow.

Who lost Iran, it is asked, gave away Taiwan, surrendered the Panama Canal and let Cuba take over Ethiopia? Who stands helpless before disarray in Turkey, Communist coups in South Yemen and Afghanistan, and the conquest of Cambodia? Who's losing the earth? The portrait of the United States as a worldwide bumbler — and of the Soviet Union as the daily winner — will be blown even larger now that the 1980 presidential campaign has begun. And it will hover over the SALT debate, perhaps decisively. Opportunists aside, it is an outlook that betrays genuine malaise and could itself become enfeebling.

We stand among those accused, by some readers and commentators, of indifference to a loss of will at home and to difficulties abroad. But the charge seems disingenuous as well as inaccurate. The growing complaint against Carter and those who broadly support his foreign policy is that power is passing from the United States to the Soviet Union while other nations ominously realign themselves accordingly. That is a profoundly mistaken view of our predicament.

The criticism sounds plausible only because U.S. power has been in relative decline for a generation. The era of dominance is ending — partly because Americans chose in their own interest to pass power to others since World War II and partly because U.S. strength and wealth inspired others to rivalry. Even the meaning of power has become diffused; cheap foreign steel or expensive oil can now be as threatening as hostile missiles. But the habits of omnipotence die hard; like nostalgic parents who yearn to beat some sense into grown-up children, many Americans still yearn to use mostly muscle to arrange the world to fit their convenience.

There ought to be no question about this nation's pre-eminence. Wealth, energy, talent — who has more and in such abundance? True, America's closest allies have become

economic rivals. And the Russians have become a military equal, rivals for influence everywhere. But they are acquiring their own dependencies and rivalries. The visit of China's Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping this week does not signify the triumph of liberty in the world's most populous nation, but it does demonstrate how a mature America can use its resources and power to augment its security and economic prospects.

The West has suffered a serious setback in Iran. And there will be other setbacks in unsettled regions. But it is hardly indifference to recognize that the power to preserve or install U.S.-sponsored regimes belongs to another era, and that the Soviet Union does not manufacture all turmoil, even if it seeks profit from it. The failure — of wit if not of will — lies with those who think the United States can always command the resources it needs at a price it can afford and who would send the army to seize Saudi oil wells even before taxing Americans with the true cost of gasoline.

Older Americans are understandably uneasy about a diffusion of power in the world. They knew a time when only U.S. ships claimed the oceans, only U.S. soldiers fought overseas, only U.S. currency measured wealth and only U.S. workers produced technological wonders. Now safety and prosperity no longer depend on just U.S. exertions. To that extent, the nation is weakened. Like all nations, it is having to learn that interdependence means debt as well as profit, weakness as well as strength, give as well as take.

The challenge of that condition is to identify the true trends of multinational military threats, economic vulnerability and political aspiration. That is why abandoning a colonial enclave in Latin America and an alliance with racism in Africa and a diplomatic fiction in Asia are acts of wise adjustment and long-term strength. Americans have to shake the habit of mistaking every difficulty as a sign that Moscow is snatching the world from their grasp. Otherwise, they will be truly inept managers of the unrivaled wealth, strength and opportunity that the United States will long possess.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Mr. Carter's Omission

The notable omission in President Carter's State of the Union message was any serious discussion of energy policy. He said many useful things about inflation and about the SALT process — although they were things that he has said before. They are large subjects, deserving the kind of attention that he gave them. But the unstated choices on energy are urgent. If neglected, they threaten to undermine his longer plans for the nation.

The reason for the omission is, presumably, the indecision in the White House over oil and energy prices. Mr. Carter's energy-conservation policy argues in favor of raising prices, gradually but steadily. His anti-inflation policy argues in favor of keeping the controlled prices where they are. Controls seem to be winning the argument.

But simply continuing the present controls is not good enough. With the revolt in Iran, the flow of oil from Saudi Arabia has become vital to the industrial world. There is a large possibility that the Saudis will reduce that flow as this year goes on. But the prosperity and economic stability of the United States, Western Europe, and Japan all depend crucially on sustained high exports from the Gulf. It is a strange and profoundly perilous condition, this balancing of such vast wealth and power on the will and, perhaps, the capacity of one small and fragile state in the world's least stable region.

The right choice for Mr. Carter is to begin immediately to carry out the pledge that he made last summer to raise the U.S. price of oil to world levels during the next two years. Moderate and regular increases now, to cut demand for foreign oil, will reduce the risk of large and unexpected disruptions, like those of 1973-74, in the future.

Lifting the price ceiling would increase producers' revenues on oil that already is profitable. Mr. Carter might usefully invite Congress to impose a severance tax to recover for the public a part — a large part — of this rise. Compared with other nations, the United States taxes oil very lightly.

The price controls on crude oil ought not to be abolished abruptly or, we are inclined to think, completely. There is the matter of the so-called old oil — the oil now being produced from old wells at a price of about \$5 a barrel. Should it simply be deregulated and allowed to soar to a world price that shortly is to be more than \$15? There's a better answer. It's called incentive decontrol. For some time the oil companies have been saying that, with adequate incentive, they could do much to expand U.S. production. That's splendid. Under incentive decontrol, a company could get a fraction of a barrel of old oil decontrolled for every barrel of new oil that it discovered in the United States. Let them drill their way out of controls.

Perhaps some oil companies will object that these ideas constitute interference with the free market. We do not recall oil companies running ads to protest interference with the free market in the long years, from 1959 to 1973, when the government used import quotas to keep the U.S. price of crude oil far above the price anywhere else in the world. The oil industry is well accustomed to living with a little interference.

We sketch out these proposals to suggest that there are simple and practical ways to lift oil-price ceilings without unduly enriching the producers or sacrificing important public protections. But higher prices are essential to push the U.S. consumer away from the excessive, and rising, consumption of oil.

Mr. Carter reportedly is considering a message on solar energy next month. There is every reason to encourage solar-energy development. But the chief impediment to it is its cost; it cannot compete with oil, as long as the government holds the price of oil artificially low. The best thing that the president can do immediately for solar energy is to let oil prices rise. The events in Iran are another warning that the United States may have far less time for further debate than Mr. Carter's message Tuesday evening seemed to suggest.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Where the Shah Went Wrong

Although the most obvious fault of the Shah's regime may have been corruption, a factor of probably greater harm to the cohesion of Iran and the quality of life there was the way the country was governed. The secret police was all-pervading and took the communication media and political organizations entirely under their control. The result was that accurate information ceased to be

transmitted upward. Flatterers prospered and those who told unpalatable truths were fired. A parallel process took place in all levels of administration. And because criticism had been eliminated, no opportunities arose to take corrective action, and the process of disintegration continued to the point where people were prepared to risk their lives to change the system.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 29, 1904

BERLIN — Kaiser Wilhelm's birthday was celebrated here with extraordinary splendor and an outpouring of emotion. At a magnificent court celebration where all the princes, generals, and commanding officers were assembled, the countess of the day was given: "Long Live His Majesty the King and Emperor!" At midday, the streets were more crowded than ever, with civil servants in uniform lining the distance of the Emperor's carriage rides and cheering him constantly. Every house sported a flag in his honor.

### Fifty Years Ago

January 29, 1929

BERLIN — While former Kaiser Wilhelm celebrated his 70th birthday, his old army and the great mass of the German people were indifferent to this anniversary which the entire nation formerly observed. To the new generation, Wilhelm is scarcely more than a name in a history book. In a signed statement today, Wilhelm recounted his first speech from the throne in 1888: "... I am determined to maintain peace with all nations. . . Germany has need neither of new glory nor of conquests. She has the right to exist as a united and independent nation."



## Nelson Rockefeller's Last Night

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — It should probably be remembered that Nelson Rockefeller died at his desk late on a Friday night after almost everybody else had gone home for the weekend. He was a worker, a yearner, and a builder to the end.

He was not working, when he died, on the struggles, achievements, and disappointments of his political life, but on the consoling influences of art, beauty, and love in personal life. When he left politics, rejected by the elders of the Republican Party, and never quite accepted by the leaders of the Democratic Party, he closed the door and turned to the more amiable and eternal values of the human spirit.

"I think there's so much tension and pressure in the world," he said recently, "all the conflicting groups and forces that you see and feel a lot of bitterness and hatred generated by the pressure of events. One gets tired and short-tempered, and if you can come back at the end of the day to an environment of beauty, that has a very important effect on one's tranquility and sense of peace. And to me, beauty and love are very closely related. Love is by far the most powerful force in the world."

### An Admirable Man

This suggests that Rockefeller had come to peace with himself at the end of his life, but it is probably not quite true. He came into Washington, on the invitation of President Franklin Roosevelt, as coordinator of the Office of Inter-American Affairs in 1940, when he was 32 years old. He established an old house in the valley off Foxcroft Road here, which he seldom used but maintained for a generation just in case his dreams of a great career here might come true; they never really did.

Henry Kissinger said that Rockefeller was "the greatest American I have ever known," and considering that Rockefeller brought him into the forefront of national and world politics, this is not surprising. But Rockefeller would not have agreed. He is not to be judged or proclaimed in such dramatic terms. He is not an historic figure. He was flawed in many ways as a political character, but as an individual, with a sense of the purpose and glory of this country, and of the future of the rising generation at the end of the century, he was clearly an admirable man.

On the evening of the day he died, for example, he asked Kissinger to join him in a private talk to the students of the Buckley School in New York. "This was the only thing Rockefeller had asked me to do for many years," Kissinger said, to have a talk with the students of his son's school. No publicity, no press. Rockefeller introduced Kissinger, who talked about the future of our country and answered questions. Then Rockefeller went off for supper and to his office by himself, and died shortly after 10 o'clock.

As usual, there was a difference between the public and the private man. He was not only a builder but a big spender in a conservative party; a rich man with a sense of pity for the poor — always worrying about his "image" as a fabulously wealthy "outsider." He had an almost child-like faith in democracy and a yearning to prove that, despite his wealth, he was "one of the boys."

It never quite worked. He adopted the language of the ordinary people — "Hi-ya fella" and all that — but the mucker pose never quite came off. The rich thought that he was a traitor to his class; the poor felt that he was somehow faking the common man, and the conserv-

ative leaders of the Republican Party felt that he was not only too liberal, but maybe a Democrat at heart.

So the obituary writers had a hard time when Rockefeller had the bad judgment to die between editions on a Friday night, just when almost everybody had gone home and very few people would be reading the skinny Saturday morning papers.

In the midnight confusion of summing up his life, the tendency was to say that he was a rich and prominent political figure who didn't quite make it to the top. And in a way this was true.

But that's not really the way it was with Rockefeller, or with his brother, John, who was killed in an auto accident last year, or with his family. All of them had a sense of public service. They could easily have loitered down into private self-indulgence, but went the other way into public and private service, and this was a clear family triumph.

Sometimes one has to be personal to be understood, and I have often wondered what would have happened to Rockefeller's political ambitions if he had not lost one of the really great reporters of his own generation.

This was Frank Jamieson of the Associated Press, who won a Pulitzer Prize for uncovering the mystery of the murder of Charles Lindbergh's child. Jamieson became a confidant of the Rockefeller family.

a tough and sensitive adviser who told Rockefeller the truth even when it hurt.

But that lovely silver-haired Irishman died of cancer just when Rockefeller was moving into national politics, and to my knowledge, nobody since then had enough courage or influence to tell Rockefeller when he was going wrong.

Even so, "Rocky" had quite a ride. He didn't quite get to the top, but he got to the front door, and you have to give Gerald Ford credit for recognizing his qualities.

### Sense of the Future

Rockefeller was, as his record as governor of New York proves, a big spender, which bothered the Republicans. But he had a sense of the coming age. He was a collector, not only of art but also of brains, Kissinger being his prime example. And probably more than anybody in the United States, he had the will and the money to try to define the "critical choices for Americans" in the last quarter of the century. It is too bad nobody else is carrying on this important work.

Kissinger said that Rockefeller kept asking: "what's the right thing to do," but he never really got a chance to do it. He did, however, know how to die — after a meeting with Kissinger and his own son at the school about the promise of life, then a quiet supper, and sudden death at his desk.

## Letters

### Numbers Speak

Ten thousand Lebanese people are now living in the south Lebanese town of Bint Jubail, which was formerly occupied by Palestinian terrorists and liberated in last year's Israeli incursion into Lebanon. Numbers speak louder than words. Ten thousand people. Why is everyone so excited when a handful of Israelis attempt to settle on the West Bank with a great deal of fanfare, and completely oblivious to the fate of 10,000 Lebanese driven from their homes by Palestinian terrorists and now returned to their liberated town?

One can argue both sides on the principles, rights, wisdom, and practical politics of settlement on the West Bank and of military intervention in Lebanon. But one must not lose touch with reality and keep a sense of proportion. A few hundred people settling among 750,000 West Bank Arabs are not going to change anything. They are neither the great heroes nor the great villains created by image-making public relations experts on both sides. But whether tens of thousands of Lebanese Arabs are driven from their homes or allowed to live normal lives there is a major issue. All men are created equal and every south Lebanese Arab is just as important as every Palestinian.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

HARRY J. LIPKIN.

Rehovot, Israel.

### Clarity on Iran

The article (IHT, Jan. 16) by Don A. Schanche, "Iran's Bazaar Revealed Power," was the first comprehensive and lucid explanation about the causes of the Iranian events which I have read.

During the last year, I must have seen dozens of articles in daily newspapers as well as in magazines of various nations. Without exception, they described much, but explained nothing. Congratulations to your collaborator for an excellent piece of research well presented.

CARL J. STEINER.

Zurich.

### Try Harder

I have noticed a curious trend of late in your columns. Whenever you run a paragraph or two about the papal visit to Puebla, Mexico, you include a few explanatory lines to justify the officially atheist attitude of Mexico in matters religious. Somehow, those lines always come across with the idea that the Catholic Church was a sinister force in the history of that land. That is not only anti-Catholic, but unhistorical, rather like an implication that

## David Haworth From Amsterdam:

It is not surprising that a Dutchman should be behind a new campaign to persuade the Germans to change legislation which says that the prosecution of war crimes should end on Dec. 31.

AMSTERDAM — It remains a distinction of the Dutch that, in various ways, they seek to keep alive memories of World War II. Or, to put it another way, they lose few opportunities to remind themselves and others of that conflict's contribution to former miseries. Assessing why this should be so is not easy.

A nation with a more or less deserved reputation for tolerance and sense, one third of whose exports are sent to West Germany, the Netherlands might seem to have every interest in closing the book. But it is not like that. Are there guilt feelings about collaborationist activities in the war? This is sometimes cited as a clue to the Dutch attitude. Or perhaps the Germans are too well understood here: affinities of language and culture cannot be denied. There also is a remorselessly unforgetting aspect to the Dutch which the post-colonial role in international affairs often has obscured.

In this city, there was always a close relationship between its Jewish and gentle populations. A Jewish working-class tradition gave Amsterdam its sharp sense of humor, traces of which can still be found in the Hebrew origins of today's slang words. Before the war, 10 percent of the inhabitants were Jews and they proudly called it the "New Jerusalem." Under the occupation, the introduction of anti-Jewish legislation led to long queues outside Jewish shops and crowded waiting rooms in the offices of Jewish doctors. Deportation caused the Amsterdam dockers to strike. The violation of these people's rights was as keenly felt here as anywhere in occupied Europe, and bitterness remains.

It is not surprising, therefore, that a Dutchman should be behind a new campaign, orchestrated through the Strasbourg-based Council of Europe, to persuade the Germans to change legislation which says that the prosecution of major crimes committed in the last war should end on Dec. 31.

Pieter Stoffelen has been a Socialist parliamentarian for eight years. By his estimate, there are between 3,000 and 10,000 serious war criminals who have not yet answered for their conduct. "There is a tremendous awareness, especially in this country, that many war criminals might go unpunished if Bonn's statutory limitation at the end of this year is maintained," he says.

He has written a report for the Council of Europe which he hopes will inspire a series of questions to ministers in each of the member states. It is his ambition that each nation should sign and ratify the European convention on the non-applicability of statutory limitation on war crimes which was published

five years ago. There must not be any statute of limitation, he stresses. On the contrary, governments should pass laws specifically to prevent this — a view which he says is backed by some Bundestag members.

He admits that there is not much time. To many politicians, other business is bound to seem more pressing. However, in the Dutch perspective, nothing could be more urgent. The recent release by a Dutch court of millionaire art collector Pieter Menken, the accusations that Wim Aantjes, the former floor leader of the Christian Democrats had been connected with the SS, and the discovery of two Dutch SS members living in Germany all have had a considerable impact. While this is satisfactory to Stoffelen, he believes that even his own country's authorities have shown a tendency to let bygones be bygones.

### Tactic Policy

Approximately 25,000 Dutchmen voluntarily joined the SS. Of those who are still alive, a few hundred may be guilty of serious crimes during the war. There is no statute of limitation here (providing the war crimes would carry a sentence of at least 10 years) yet, says Stoffelen, "hardly any effort, has been made to prosecute and try such offenders."

If this is tactic policy in the Netherlands, it must remain so. The few occasions when leniency has been suggested have caused a public outcry. The Dutch still hold — in Dutch prison — three German war criminals who were directly responsible for the Jewish deportations. When he was a justice minister, Premier Andries van Aartsen suggested that the "Breda Three" should be released on humanitarian grounds and his political career almost foundered as a consequence.

The matter was dropped. Chief among his opponents were doctors in a Leiden University clinic, which is exclusively devoted to helping war-crime victims to overcome their trauma. It is the only institution of its kind in the world and, say its experts, even talk of leniency has an adverse effect on the patients' physical and mental health. Doctors have observed a phenomenon in which their patients tend increasingly to "re-run" their wartime experiences as they get older. Far from healing, the effect of time in many cases has been to sharpen recollections and bring on suicidal gloom.

For these reasons, then, there is no question that Stoffelen's initiative has the wind behind it. He argues that if Bonn does not suspend its statute of limitation, many war criminals living under false names in Germany will creep from the woodwork. As well as attacking on the political front, Stoffelen intends to raise the issue in March before the European Committee for Crime Problems. Stoffelen also believes that there are several ways in which national police forces could coordinate information about war criminals and suggests that a central office, sponsored by various European nations, should be responsible for continued prosecutions.

### Accusing Finger

One of Stoffelen's critics describes his efforts as "an attack of typical Dutch self-righteousness" and points out that the majority of surviving war criminals are in Latin America, where they will safely stay for the rest of their days. While it may be true that the accusing finger is a characteristic Dutch gesture, the Stoffelen campaign has one advantage politically. In moral terms, it is virtually impossible to contradict. His opponents will have great difficulty in saying that the prosecution of war criminals should cease. For good measure, he has attached as an appendix to his report a unanimous resolution passed by the Israeli Knesset eight weeks ago which calls on other assemblies "to join Israel's struggle for the abolition of the statute of limitations and for bringing Nazi war criminals to justice as soon as possible."

JP 11/20/150



## Low Supplies Push Silver Futures to High

U.S. wheat from Australia and Common Market countries continued to weigh on wheat bids.

U.S. wheat from Australia and Common Market countries continued to weigh on wheat bids.

Sales in 1985	Net Low	Net High	Net Chg	Sales in 1985	Net Low	Net High	Net Chg	Sales in 1985	Net Low	Net High	Net Chg	Sales in 1985	Net Low	Net High	Net Chg		
aspTr 2.12	x43	26	25% 25%	InteCo	1583	59	56% 56%+2	Jenao .10e	107	9%	8% 8%+1	107	9%	8% 8%+1	107	9%	8% 8%+1
aspTr 2.12	335	24	19% 22%+3%	InteCntr	163	4%	3% 4%+3%	Jerrico .10e	484	16%	15% 16%+1	484	16%	15% 16%+1	484	16%	15% 16%+1
entMf 50	153	19	17% 19% +1%	InteMac	320	5%	4% 5% -1%	Jhrmk s	362	17%	15% 17%+1	362	17%	15% 17%+1	362	17%	15% 17%+1
entMf 50	99	34%	32% 34%+2%	InteMec	320	5%	4% 5% -1%	Jhrmk wt	220	10%	8% 10%+1	220	10%	8% 10%+1	220	10%	8% 10%+1
entMf 50	2058	20%	20% 20%+1%	InteMf 1	282	19	17% 18%+1	Jhrmk wt	34	20%	20% 20%+1	34	20%	20% 20%+1	34	20%	20% 20%+1
entMf 50	3	12	10 12 +2	InteMf 1.40	210	14%	12% 14%+1%	Jhrmk wt	22	22%	32 32 -1%	22	22%	32 32 -1%	22	22%	32 32 -1%
entMf 50	827	39%	36% 39%+2%	InteMf 1.40	96	8%	8% 8%+1%	Josephn .60	x97	12%	13 13%+1	x97	12%	13 13%+1	x97	12%	13 13%+1
entMf 50	298	19%	19% 19%+1%	InteMf 1.40	124	8%	8% 8%+1%	Josephn .60	110	17%	16% 16%+1	110	17%	16% 16%+1	110	17%	16% 16%+1
entMf 50	25	25	25 25	InteMf 1.40	181	5%	5% 5%+1%	Josephn .60	335	24	22% 23%+1	335	24	22% 23%+1	335	24	22% 23%+1
entMf 50	x140	24	22% 23%+1%	InteMf 1.40	228	6	5 5%+1%	Josephn .60	1854	2%	1% 2%+1	1854	2%	1% 2%+1	1854	2%	1% 2%+1
entMf 50	318	23	21% 22%+1%	InteMf 1.40	166	6	5% 5%+1%	Josephn .60	75	21%	2% 2%+1	75	21%	2% 2%+1	75	21%	2% 2%+1
entMf 50	89	17%	17% 17%+1%	InteMf 1.40	110	11%	10% 11%+1%	Josephn .60	1	17%	17% 17%+1	1	17%	17% 17%+1	1	17%	17% 17%+1
entMf 50	x81	19%	17% 18%+1%	InteMf 1.40	40	15	14% 14%+1%	Josephn .60	231	2%	4% 2%+1	231	2%	4% 2%+1	231	2%	4% 2%+1
entMf 50	615	16%	16% 16%+1%	InteMf 1.40	1745	14%	14% 14%+1%	Josephn .60	100	2%	1% 2%+1	100	2%	1% 2%+1	100	2%	1% 2%+1
entMf 50	47	34%	34% 34%+1%	InteMf 1.40	179	6	5% 5%+1%	Josephn .60	64	15%	14% 15%+1	64	15%	14% 15%+1	64	15%	14% 15%+1
entMf 50	434	19%	18% 19%+1%	InteMf 1.40	74	25%	24% 25%+1%	Josephn .60	128	54%	54% 54%+1	128	54%	54% 54%+1	128	54%	54% 54%+1
entMf 50	31	21%	21% 21%+1%	InteMf 1.40	34	20	20 20	Josephn .60	174	12%	12% 12%+1	174	12%	12% 12%+1	174	12%	12% 12%+1
entMf 50	106	2%	3% 3%+1%	InteMf 1.40	35	11%	11% 11%+1%	Josephn .60	727	17%	16% 17%+1	727	17%	16% 17%+1	727	17%	16% 17%+1
entMf 50	258	4%	3% 4%+1%	InteMf 1.40	77	19%	19% 19%+1%	Josephn .60	481	2 1-16	2 2 -1-16	481	2 1-16	2 2 -1-16	481	2 1-16	2 2 -1-16
entMf 50	290	22%	22% 22%+1%	InteMf 1.40	39	8%	8% 8%+1%	Josephn .60	32	31	30 31 +1	32	31	30 31 +1	32	31	30 31 +1
entMf 50	2151	9%	8% 9%+1%	InteMf 1.40	870	2%	22% 25%+2%	Josephn .60	158	29%	28% 29%+1	158	29%	28% 29%+1	158	29%	28% 29%+1
entMf 50	104	10%	9% 10%+1%	InteMf 1.40	238	16	15% 16 +1%	Josephn .60	263	11%	11% 11%+1	263	11%	11% 11%+1	263	11%	11% 11%+1
entMf 50	591	6%	5% 5%+1%	InteMf 1.40	10	14%	14% 14%+1%	Josephn .60									
entMf 50	132	2%	2% 2%+1%	InteMf 1.40				Josephn .60									
entMf 50	158	25%	20% 20%	InteMf 1.40				Josephn .60									
entMf 50	177	5%	5% 5%+1%	InteMf 1.40				Josephn .60									

(Continued on Page 5)

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

**olivetti**

**OLIVETTI CORPORATION OF AMERICA**

Guaranteed by

**ING. C. OLIVETTI & C., S.p.A.**

**U.S. \$20,000,000**

**Six Year Floating Rate Loan**

Provided by

**BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ**

**BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE**

**BERLINER HANDELS UND FRANKFURTER BANK**

**CRÉDIT LYONNAIS**

**DG BANK Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank**

**IRVING TRUST COMPANY**

**MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST COMPANY**

**J. HENRY SCHRODER BANK AND TRUST COMPANY**

Agent

**BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE ET DE SUEZ**

Chicago Branch

December, 1978



December, 1978







[illegible]







# Luescher Takes Slalom, Eliminating Stenmark From the Championship

## Men's Races

By Nick Strout

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN, West Germany, Jan. 28 (UPI)—Skiing in heavy rain, Peter Luescher of Switzerland won his first slalom race of the season here today and eliminated Ingemar Stenmark from the race for the World Cup.

Luescher, by virtue of his 16th-place finish in yesterday's downhill, came out on top in the tabulation for the combined, giving him a total of 173 points.

Stenmark, who was two full seconds behind in the first heat of the slalom, made one of his typical mistakes to clock the fastest time in the second run. But he could do better than fourth and was left with 135 points in the standings.

## Maximum of 150

Since there are no more chances gain points in the combined, the best he can hope for are 150 points, if he should win two more slalom races.

Stenmark, who won a World Cup the last three years, steadily refused to enter downhill races despite the new spring rules, which were intended to encourage participation in all three disciplines: downhill, slalom and giant slalom.

Luescher's victory came a day after the Austrian pair of Peter Innsberger and Uli Spiess posted a 1-2 finish in the downhill race.

The winning time for Luescher in the 395-meter slalom was 1 minute, 26.11 seconds, just three hundredths of a second better than Phil Mahre of the United States.

Peter Popov of Bulgaria was third in 1:26.6.

Spectators with umbrellas stood on the sides of the icy, slushy race, waiting in vain for the rain to stop. But the weather seems not to have affected the course.

"I thought both courses were I prepared," Mahre said. "Especially the second run after they put the weather on."

Asked if the weather was responsible for 5 of the first 15 starters to finish the first run, Mahre said: "Well, it was a bit choppy and rough snow made the skis live. They were a little unlucky and catching their tips. You've got to have some luck to win."

Mahre, who was 18th in the downhill, was second in the combined, earning 34 points for the weekend. He retains fourth place in the standings with 106 points, behind Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein, who gained by placing third in the combined.

Both Luescher and Mahre, who specialize in slalom and giant slalom races, said they were pleased with the new scoring rules, which encouraged them to enter downhill races.

Luescher said that the rules "nearly perfect" for him and "he was sorry Stenmark had decided to stay out of downhill races. It's actually easy to run downhill and still do well in the slalom giant slalom," Mahre said.

Actually good to get used to speed," Innsberger and Spiess were 38th and 39th in the combined in yesterday's downhill. Herbert Kretzschmar of Italy, who had clocked the fastest time in the first run, finished third in the second straight race in Innsberger and Spiess combined to restore the prestige of the team after an unimpressive start. At Kitzbuhel on Jan. 20, Innsberger finished second and Spiess third.

We changed suits in between," Innsberger explained, "since then we have been able to well. I think the change gave us psychological advantage, knowing that now we have the same kind of suits as the other racers."

## Less Is More

He was referring to a suit designed to let through the least amount of air allowable under the rules.

Discussing his actual race, Innsberger said that he had followed the same track down the race that Plank used during training.

Or the U.S. team, Karl Anderson turned in his best downhill performance of the season, finishing

## in Diego Golf

## ed by Zoeller

## fter 3 Rounds

From Wire Dispatches  
AN DIEGO, Jan. 28 — Fuzzy Zoller, never a winner in four years on the Professional Golfers Association tour, shot a 5-under 67 yesterday to take the third lead in the San Diego Open.

Zoller, 67, gave him a three-shot lead over Jerry Gee, the second-round leader, who shot 74 yesterday.

Gilman and Bill Kratzert shot 72s to tie for third at 3-under 213. The round leader, Tommy Aaron, to a 75 and fell into a tie at 214 with six others, including Lee Trevino.

Wason, the 1978 player of the year after he won five titles, had 2 for even-par 216. The San Diego Open is his first competition in more than two months.



Ingemar Stenmark

eight, less than a second from the top. The leading Canadian, Ken Read, was 13th.

Dave Murray and Steve Podhorski of Canada were disqualified for wearing each other's number and therefore starting out of position.

The error was blamed on the Canadian coaches who distributed the number bibs at the top of the slope. Podhorski fell during his race and Murray, who was disqualified before this season for wearing an illegal suit, would have tied for 27th.

"When I finally got to the bottom," Podhorski said, "The referee told me: 'You were the wrong number.' So I said: 'Well then, let's run the race again.'"

Women's Slalom  
1. Maria-Rosa Quario, Italy, 1:27.99 (44.60 and 43.39)  
2. Jeanette Moser-Proell, Austria, 1:28.45 (45.37 and 43.08)  
3. Perrine Pelen, France, 1:29.00 (45.25 and 43.75)  
4. Claudine Glerum, Italy, 1:29.25 (45.31 and 43.94)  
5. Renata Seckl, Austria, 1:29.86 (44.97 and 44.89)  
6. Wilma Gotsch, Italy, 1:29.31 (45.34 and 43.97)  
7. Claudine Glerum, Italy, 1:29.36 (45.34 and 44.02)  
8. Hanneli Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:29.40 (45.30 and 44.10)  
9. Cindy Nelson, U.S., 1:29.86 (44.90 and 44.96)  
10. Daniela Zini, Italy, 1:29.87 (45.30 and 44.57)

Women's Slalom  
1. Annemarie Moser-Proell, 1:29.25 (45.31 and 43.94)  
2. Hanneli Wenzel, 1:29.40 (45.30 and 44.10)  
3. Renata Seckl, 1:29.86 (44.97 and 44.89)  
4. Wilma Gotsch, 1:29.31 (45.34 and 43.97)  
5. Cindy Nelson, U.S., 1:29.86 (44.90 and 44.96)  
6. Daniela Zini, Italy, 1:29.87 (45.30 and 44.57)  
7. Claudine Glerum, Italy, 1:29.36 (45.34 and 44.02)  
8. Hanneli Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:29.40 (45.30 and 44.10)  
9. Cindy Nelson, U.S., 1:29.86 (44.90 and 44.96)  
10. Daniela Zini, Italy, 1:29.87 (45.30 and 44.57)

Women's Slalom  
1. Peter Wirsberger, Austria, 1:57.44  
2. Uli Spiess, Austria, 1:57.82  
3. Herbert Kretzschmar, Italy, 1:57.85  
4. Leonhard Stock, Austria, 1:57.89  
5. Sappi Forst, West Germany, 1:58.29  
6. Werner Grissmann, Austria, 1:58.23  
7. Peter Mueller, Switzerland, 1:58.34  
8. Karl Anderson, U.S., 1:58.37  
9. Michael Veith, West Germany, 1:58.41  
10. Anton Steiner, Austria, 1:58.59

Women's Slalom  
1. Peter Luescher, Switzerland, 1:26.11 (43.71 and 42.40)  
2. Phil Mahre, U.S., 1:26.14 (43.72 and 42.42)  
3. Peter Popov, Bulgaria, 1:26.24 (43.80 and 42.44)  
4. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:26.74 (44.31 and 42.43)  
5. Piero Gros, Italy, 1:27.10 (43.51 and 43.59)  
6. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:27.15 (43.56 and 43.59)  
7. Gustav Thoen, Italy, 1:27.22 (43.57 and 43.65)  
8. Bojan Križ, Yugoslavia, 1:27.79 (43.82 and 43.97)  
9. Johannes Križ, Switzerland, 1:28.34 (44.13 and 44.21)  
10. Frank Wörndl, West Germany, 1:29.39 (44.54 and 44.85)

World Cup Standings  
1. Peter Luescher, 172 points  
2. Ingemar Stenmark, 135  
3. Andreas Wenzel, 122  
4. Phil Mahre, 106  
5. Piero Gros, 101  
6. Leonhard Stock, 71  
7. Christian Neumeister, 65  
8. Peter Mueller, 61  
9. Herbert Kretzschmar, 58  
10. Bojan Križ and Ken Read, 58

World Cup Standings  
1. Peter Luescher, 172 points  
2. Ingemar Stenmark, 135  
3. Andreas Wenzel, 122  
4. Phil Mahre, 106  
5. Piero Gros, 101  
6. Leonhard Stock, 71  
7. Christian Neumeister, 65  
8. Peter Mueller, 61  
9. Herbert Kretzschmar, 58  
10. Bojan Križ and Ken Read, 58

World Cup Standings  
1. Peter Luescher, 172 points  
2. Ingemar Stenmark, 135  
3. Andreas Wenzel, 122  
4. Phil Mahre, 106  
5. Piero Gros, 101  
6. Leonhard Stock, 71  
7. Christian Neumeister, 65  
8. Peter Mueller, 61  
9. Herbert Kretzschmar, 58  
10. Bojan Križ and Ken Read, 58

World Cup Standings  
1. Peter Luescher, 172 points  
2. Ingemar Stenmark, 135  
3. Andreas Wenzel, 122  
4. Phil Mahre, 106  
5. Piero Gros, 101  
6. Leonhard Stock, 71  
7. Christian Neumeister, 65  
8. Peter Mueller, 61  
9. Herbert Kretzschmar, 58  
10. Bojan Križ and Ken Read, 58

World Cup Standings  
1. Peter Luescher, 172 points  
2. Ingemar Stenmark, 135  
3. Andreas Wenzel, 122  
4. Phil Mahre, 106  
5. Piero Gros, 101  
6. Leonhard Stock, 71  
7. Christian Neumeister, 65  
8. Peter Mueller, 61  
9. Herbert Kretzschmar, 58  
10. Bojan Križ and Ken Read, 58

World Cup Standings  
1. Peter Luescher, 172 points  
2. Ingemar Stenmark, 135  
3. Andreas Wenzel, 122  
4. Phil Mahre, 106  
5. Piero Gros, 101  
6. Leonhard Stock, 71  
7. Christian Neumeister, 65  
8. Peter Mueller, 61  
9. Herbert Kretzschmar, 58  
10. Bojan Križ and Ken Read, 58

World Cup Standings  
1. Peter Luescher, 172 points  
2. Ingemar Stenmark, 135  
3. Andreas Wenzel, 122  
4. Phil Mahre, 106  
5. Piero Gros, 101  
6. Leonhard Stock, 71  
7. Christian Neumeister, 65  
8. Peter Mueller, 61  
9. Herbert Kretzschmar, 58  
10. Bojan Križ and Ken Read, 58

World Cup Standings  
1. Peter Luescher, 172 points  
2. Ingemar Stenmark, 135  
3. Andreas Wenzel, 122  
4. Phil Mahre, 106  
5. Piero Gros, 101  
6. Leonhard Stock, 71  
7. Christian Neumeister, 65  
8. Peter Mueller, 61  
9. Herbert Kretzschmar, 58  
10. Bojan Križ and Ken Read, 58

World Cup Standings  
1. Peter Luescher, 172 points  
2. Ingemar Stenmark, 135  
3. Andreas Wenzel, 122  
4. Phil Mahre, 106  
5. Piero Gros, 101  
6. Leonhard Stock, 71  
7. Christian Neumeister, 65  
8. Peter Mueller, 61  
9. Herbert Kretzschmar, 58  
10. Bojan Križ and Ken Read, 58

World Cup Standings  
1. Peter Luescher, 172 points  
2. Ingemar Stenmark, 135  
3. Andreas Wenzel, 122  
4. Phil Mahre, 106  
5. Piero Gros, 101  
6. Leonhard Stock, 71  
7. Christian Neumeister, 65  
8. Peter Mueller, 61  
9. Herbert Kretzschmar, 58  
10. Bojan Križ and Ken Read, 58

World Cup Standings  
1. Peter Luescher, 172 points  
2. Ingemar Stenmark, 135  
3. Andreas Wenzel, 122  
4. Phil Mahre, 106  
5. Piero Gros, 101  
6. Leonhard Stock, 71  
7. Christian Neumeister, 65  
8. Peter Mueller, 61  
9. Herbert Kretzschmar, 58  
10. Bojan Križ and Ken Read, 58

World Cup Standings  
1. Peter Luescher, 172 points  
2. Ingemar Stenmark, 135  
3. Andreas Wenzel, 122  
4. Phil Mahre, 106  
5. Piero Gros, 101  
6. Leonhard Stock, 71  
7. Christian Neumeister, 65  
8. Peter Mueller, 61  
9. Herbert Kretzschmar, 58  
10. Bojan Križ and Ken Read, 58

World Cup Standings  
1. Peter Luescher, 172 points  
2. Ingemar Stenmark, 135  
3. Andreas Wenzel, 122  
4. Phil Mahre, 106  
5. Piero Gros, 101  
6. Leonhard Stock, 71  
7. Christian Neumeister, 65  
8. Peter Mueller, 61  
9. Herbert Kretzschmar, 58  
10. Bojan Križ and Ken Read, 58

World Cup Standings  
1. Peter Luescher, 172 points  
2. Ingemar Stenmark, 135  
3. Andreas Wenzel, 122  
4. Phil Mahre, 106  
5. Piero Gros, 101  
6. Leonhard Stock, 71  
7. Christian Neumeister, 65  
8. Peter Mueller, 61  
9. Herbert Kretzschmar, 58  
10. Bojan Križ and Ken Read, 58

World Cup Standings  
1. Peter Luescher, 172 points  
2. Ingemar Stenmark, 135  
3. Andreas Wenzel, 122  
4. Phil Mahre, 106  
5. Piero Gros, 101  
6. Leonhard Stock, 71  
7. Christian Neumeister, 65  
8. Peter Mueller, 61  
9. Herbert Kretzschmar, 58  
10. Bojan Križ and Ken Read, 58

World Cup Standings  
1. Peter Luescher, 172 points  
2. Ingemar Stenmark, 135  
3. Andreas Wenzel, 122  
4. Phil Mahre, 106  
5. Piero Gros, 101  
6. Leonhard Stock, 71  
7. Christian Neumeister, 65  
8. Peter Mueller, 61  
9. Herbert Kretzschmar, 58  
10. Bojan Križ and Ken Read, 58

World Cup Standings  
1. Peter Luescher, 172 points  
2. Ingemar Stenmark, 135  
3. Andreas Wenzel, 122  
4. Phil Mahre, 106  
5. Piero Gros, 101  
6. Leonhard Stock, 71  
7. Christian Neumeister, 65  
8. Peter Mueller, 61  
9. Herbert Kretzschmar, 58  
10. Bojan Križ and Ken Read, 58

World Cup Standings  
1. Peter Luescher, 172 points  
2. Ingemar Stenmark, 135  
3. Andreas Wenzel, 122  
4. Phil Mahre, 106  
5. Piero Gros, 101  
6. Leonhard Stock, 71  
7. Christian Neumeister, 65  
8. Peter Mueller, 61  
9. Herbert Kretzschmar, 58  
10. Bojan Križ and Ken Read, 58

World Cup Standings  
1. Peter Luescher, 172 points  
2. Ingemar Stenmark, 135  
3. Andreas Wenzel, 122  
4. Phil Mahre, 106  
5. Piero Gros, 101  
6. Leonhard Stock, 71  
7. Christian Neumeister, 65  
8. Peter Mueller, 61  
9. Herbert Kretzschmar, 58  
10. Bojan Križ and Ken Read, 58

## Women's Slalom

MELLAU, Austria, Jan. 28 (UPI)—Maria-Rosa Quario of Italy upset the field here yesterday to win a women's World Cup slalom at Annemarie Moser-Proell of Austria finished second and moved closer to her sixth overall title.

The 17-year-old Quario led after the first run and did well enough in the second run to win with a total time of 1 minute 27.99 seconds. It was her first World Cup victory.

Moser-Proell, achieving her best slalom result in years, clocked 1:28.45 as Perrine Pelen of France was third in 1:29.

With her second place, Moser-Proell increased her overall points to 196, far ahead of the defending champion, Hanneli Wenzel of Liechtenstein, who has 132. Wenzel could do no better than eighth in the slalom.

## In Good Weather

The race, the first World Cup competition ever staged in this winter resort, was held on a perfectly prepared track in good weather conditions. The first run was through 52 gates, the second through 51.

The U.S. ski team had a good day, with Cindy Nelson leading the way. A downhill specialist, she was second after the first run, but slowed in the second run to avoid a spill and finished ninth.

Other U.S. finishers included Heidi Preuss, 12th; Tamara McKinney, 13th; Vikki Fleckenstein, 17th; Jamie Kurlander, 30th, and Holly Flanders, 32d. Abbi Fisher did not finish.

Women's Slalom  
1. Maria-Rosa Quario, Italy, 1:27.99 (44.60 and 43.39)  
2. Jeanette Moser-Proell, Austria, 1:28.45 (45.37 and 43.08)  
3. Perrine Pelen, France, 1:29.00 (45.25 and 43.75)  
4. Claudine Glerum, Italy, 1:29.25 (45.31 and 43.94)  
5. Renata Seckl, Austria, 1:29.86 (44.97 and 44.89)  
6. Wilma Gotsch, Italy, 1:29.31 (45.34 and 43.97)  
7. Claudine Glerum, Italy, 1:29.36 (45.34 and 44.02)  
8. Hanneli Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:29.40 (45.30 and 44.10)  
9. Cindy Nelson, U.S., 1:29.86 (44.90 and 44.96)  
10. Daniela Zini, Italy, 1:29.87 (45.30 and 44.57)

Women's Slalom  
1. Annemarie Moser-Proell, 1:29.25 (45.31 and 43.94)  
2. Hanneli Wenzel, 1:29.40 (45.30 and 44.10)  
3. Renata Seckl, 1:29.86 (44.97 and 44.89)  
4. Wilma Gotsch, 1:29.31 (45.34 and 43.97)  
5. Cindy Nelson, U.S., 1:29.86 (44.90 and 44.96)  
6. Daniela Zini, Italy, 1:29.87 (45.30 and 44.57)  
7. Claudine Glerum, Italy, 1:29.36 (45.34 and 44.02)  
8. Hanneli Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:29.40 (45.30 and 44.10)  
9. Cindy Nelson, U.S., 1:29.86 (44.90 and 44.96)  
10. Daniela Zini, Italy, 1:29.87 (45.30 and 44.57)

Women's Slalom  
1. Peter Wirsberger, Austria, 1:57.44  
2. Uli Spiess, Austria, 1:57.82  
3. Herbert Kretzschmar, Italy, 1:57.85  
4. Leonhard Stock, Austria, 1:57.89  
5. Sappi Forst, West Germany, 1:58.29  
6. Werner Grissmann, Austria, 1:58.23  
7. Peter Mueller, Switzerland, 1:58.34  
8. Karl Anderson, U.S., 1:58.37  
9. Michael Veith, West Germany, 1:58.41  
10. Anton Steiner, Austria, 1:58.59

Women's Slalom  
1. Peter Luescher, Switzerland, 1:26.11 (43.71 and 42.40)  
2. Phil Mahre, U.S., 1:26.14 (43.72 and 42.42)  
3. Peter Popov, Bulgaria, 1:26.24 (43.80 and 42.44)  
4. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:26.74 (44.31 and 42.43)  
5. Piero Gros, Italy, 1:27.10 (43.51 and 43.59)  
6. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:27.15 (43.56 and 43.59)  
7. Gustav Thoen, Italy, 1:27.22 (43.57 and 43.65)  
8. Bojan Križ, Yugoslavia, 1:27.79 (43.82 and 43.97)  
9. Johannes Križ, Switzerland, 1:28.34 (44.13 and 44.21)  
10. Frank Wörndl, West Germany, 1:29.39 (44.54 and 44.85)

World Cup Standings  
1. Peter Luescher, 172 points  
2. Ingemar Stenmark, 135  
3. Andreas Wenzel, 122  
4. Phil Mahre, 106  
5. Piero Gros, 101  
6. Leonhard Stock, 71  
7. Christian Neumeister, 65  
8. Peter Mueller, 61  
9. Herbert Kretzschmar, 58  
10. Bojan Križ and Ken Read, 58

World Cup Standings  
1. Peter Luescher, 172 points  
2. Ingemar Stenmark, 135  
3. Andreas Wenzel, 122  
4. Phil Mahre, 106  
5. Piero Gros, 101  
6. Leonhard Stock, 71  
7. Christian Neumeister, 65  
8. Peter Mueller, 61  
9. Herbert Kretzschmar, 58  
10. Bojan Križ and Ken Read, 58

World Cup Standings  
1. Peter Luescher, 172 points  
2. Ingemar Stenmark, 135  
3. Andreas Wenzel, 122  
4. Phil Mahre, 106  
5. Piero Gros, 101  
6. Leonhard Stock, 71  
7. Christian Neumeister, 65  
8. Peter Mueller, 61  
9. Herbert Kretzschmar, 58  
10. Bojan Križ and Ken Read, 58

World Cup Standings  
1. Peter Luescher, 172 points  
2. Ingemar Stenmark, 135  
3. Andreas Wenzel, 122  
4. Phil Mahre, 106  
5. Piero Gros, 101  
6. Leonhard Stock, 71  
7. Christian Neumeister, 65  
8. Peter Mueller, 61  
9. Herbert Kretzschmar, 58  
10. Bojan Križ and Ken Read, 58

World Cup Standings  
1. Peter Luescher, 172 points  
2. Ingemar Stenmark, 135  
3. Andreas Wenzel, 122  
4. Phil Mahre, 106  
5. Piero Gros, 101  
6. Leonhard Stock, 71  
7. Christian Neumeister, 65  
8. Peter Mueller, 61  
9. Herbert Kretzschmar, 58  
10. Bojan Križ and Ken Read, 58

World Cup Standings  
1. Peter Luescher, 172 points  
2. Ingemar Stenmark, 135  
3. Andreas Wenzel, 122  
4. Phil Mahre, 106  
5. Piero Gros, 101  
6. Leonhard Stock, 71  
7. Christian Neumeister, 65  
8. Peter Mueller, 61  
9. Herbert Kretzschmar, 58  
10. Bojan Križ and Ken Read, 58

World Cup Standings  
1. Peter Luescher, 172 points  
2. Ingemar Stenmark, 135  
3. Andreas Wenzel, 122  
4. Phil Mahre, 106  
5. Piero Gros, 101  
6. Leonhard Stock, 71  
7. Christian Neumeister, 65  
8. Peter Mueller, 61  
9. Herbert Kretzschmar, 58  
10. Bojan Križ and Ken Read, 58

World Cup Standings  
1. Peter Luescher, 172 points  
2. Ingemar Stenmark, 135  
3. Andreas Wenzel, 122  
4. Phil Mahre, 106  
5. Piero Gros, 101  
6. Leonhard Stock, 71  
7. Christian Neumeister, 65  
8. Peter Mueller, 61  
9. Herbert Kretzschmar, 58  
10. Bojan Križ and Ken Read, 58

World Cup Standings  
1. Peter Luescher, 172 points  
2. Ingemar Stenmark, 135  
3. Andreas Wenzel, 122  
4. Phil Mahre, 106  
5. Piero Gros, 101  
6. Leonhard Stock, 71  
7. Christian Neumeister, 65  
8. Peter Mueller, 61  
9. Herbert Kretzschmar, 58  
10. Bojan Križ and Ken Read, 58

World Cup Standings  
1. Peter Luescher, 172 points  
2. Ingemar Stenmark, 135  
3. Andreas Wenzel, 122  
4. Phil Mahre, 106  
5. Piero Gros, 101  
6. Leonhard Stock, 71  
7. Christian Neumeister, 65  
8. Peter Mueller, 61  
9. Herbert Kretzschmar, 58  
10. Bojan Križ and Ken Read, 58

World Cup Standings  
1. Peter Luescher, 172 points  
2. Ingemar Stenmark, 135  
3. Andreas Wenzel, 122  
4. Phil Mahre, 106  
5. Piero Gros, 101  
6. Leonhard Stock, 71  
7. Christian Neumeister, 65  
8. Peter Mueller, 61  
9. Herbert Kretzschmar, 58  
10. Bojan Križ and Ken Read, 58

World Cup Standings  
1. Peter Luescher, 172 points  
2. Ingemar Stenmark, 135  
3. Andreas Wenzel, 122  
4. Phil Mahre, 106  
5. Piero Gros, 101  
6. Leonhard Stock, 71  
7. Christian Neumeister, 65  
8. Peter Mueller, 61  
9. Herbert Kretzschmar, 58  
10. Bojan Križ and Ken Read, 58

World Cup Standings  
1. Peter Luescher, 172 points  
2. Ingemar Stenmark, 135  
3. Andreas Wenzel, 122  
4. Phil Mahre, 106  
5. Piero Gros, 101  
6. Leonhard Stock, 71  
7. Christian Neumeister, 65  
8. Peter Mueller, 61  
9. Herbert Kretzschmar, 58  
10. Bojan Križ and Ken Read, 58

World Cup Standings  
1. Peter Luescher, 172 points  
2. Ingemar Stenmark, 135  
3. Andreas Wenzel, 122  
4. Phil Mahre, 106  
5. Piero Gros, 101  
6. Leonhard Stock, 71  
7. Christian Neumeister, 65  
8. Peter Mueller, 61  
9. Herbert Kretzschmar, 58  
10. Bojan Križ and Ken Read, 58

World Cup Standings  
1. Peter Luescher, 172 points  
2. Ingemar Stenmark, 135  
3. Andreas Wenzel, 122  
4. Phil Mahre, 106  
5. Piero Gros, 101  
6. Leonhard Stock, 71  
7. Christian Neumeister, 65  
8. Peter Mueller, 61  
9. Herbert Kretzschmar, 58  
10. Bojan Križ and Ken Read, 58

World Cup Standings  
1. Peter Luescher, 172 points  
2. Ingemar Stenmark, 135  
3. Andreas Wenzel, 122  
4. Phil Mahre, 106  
5. Piero Gros, 101  
6. Leonhard Stock, 71  
7. Christian Neumeister, 65  
8. Peter Mueller, 61  
9. Herbert Kretzschmar, 58  
10. Bojan Križ and Ken Read, 58

World Cup Standings  
1. Peter Luescher, 172 points  
2. Ingemar Stenmark, 135  
3. Andreas Wenzel, 122  
4. Phil Mahre, 106  
5. Piero Gros, 101  
6. Leonhard Stock, 71  
7. Christian Neumeister, 65  
8. Peter Mueller, 61  
9. Herbert Kretzschmar, 58  
10. Bojan Križ and Ken Read, 58

World Cup Standings  
1. Peter Luescher, 172 points  
2. Ingemar Stenmark, 135  
3. Andreas Wenzel, 122  
4. Phil Mahre, 106  
5. Piero Gros, 101  
6. Leonhard Stock, 71  
7. Christian Neumeister, 65  
8. Peter Mueller, 61  
9. Herbert Kretzschmar, 58  
10. Bojan Križ and Ken Read, 58

World Cup Standings  
1. Peter Luescher, 172 points  
2. Ingemar Stenmark, 135  
3. Andreas Wenzel, 122  
4. Phil Mahre, 106  
5. Piero Gros, 101  
6. Leonhard Stock, 71  
7.



